"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

Generally fair, west to northwest winds.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 14,492. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1898.—FOURTEEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market buoyant.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.07¾; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36⅝c.; cash cotton, 5 15-16c.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday deferred the vote on the Teller silver resolution until to-day. This was done so as to permit Senators to deliver speeches they had prepared. The House spent most of the day in political debates. In one of these debates Mr. Hartman of Montana said the proper name of the body would be the House of Registers, for it did nothing except to register the will of its managers. —Page 5.

FOREIGN.—Lord Salisbury is reported to have told a British Cabinet meeting that China was accepted practically England's offer of a loan. The Czar told a Russian regiment's officers everything was cleared up, and that no conflict of any kind is to be feared. Emperor William's birthday was celebrated in Berlin. British rifle manufacturers at Birmingham have suspended work on contracts intended for the Persian Gulf, owing to the seizure of the steamer Baluchistan. Jabez Balfour, a convict and former member of the British Parliament, was examined in the Bankruptcy Court in London.—Page 9.

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Kentucky's lower house adopted a resolution calling on Senator William Lindsay to resign if he cannot support the Chicago platform.

The rumor that W. K. Vanderbilt will consolidate the Lake Shore and New York Central Roads continues to grow in Wall Street. Supposed terms of the combination are stated.

The grain steamer City of Duluth, which went aground off St. Joseph, Mich., Wednesday night, is a total loss. The passengers and crew, numbering forty persons, were rescued.

The Philadelphia police are looking for $3,000 worth of diamonds belonging to Mrs. W. I. Kilpatrick, Denman Thompson's daughter, which disappeared mysteriously on Wednesday.

Mayor Van Wyck made a long series of attacks on President Hubbell and his colleagues at the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday. Mr. Hubbell met the onslaughts with unruffled dignity, and at one point informed the Mayor that men were not graduated at the Normal College.

The National Association of Manufacturers gave its third annual banquet last night at the Waldorf-Astoria. Nearly 1,000 members and guests were present, including the President of the United States. Mr. McKinley was enthusiastically received, and his address was interrupted frequently with applause. He spoke for currency reform, and declared that Congress must redeem the pledges made in the St. Louis platform. Other speakers were ex-Senator Warner Miller, Theodore C. Search, President of the association; Senator Frye, Charles Emory Smith, and ex-Judge Henry E. Howland. The banquet hall was decorated with flowers and the National colors, and a life-sized portract of President McKinley hung on the wall behind the speakers' table. Many women listened to the speechmaking from the boxes.

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The Treasury Department has accepted the design of Boring & Tilton of this city for the buildings of the new immigrant station on Ellis Island. A description of the arrangements for the reception and care of the immigrants is furnished.

President McKinley came to the city yesterday afternoon to attend the banquet of the Manufacturers' Association, held last night. He was met by a reception committee of manufacturers and was driven directly to the Windsor Hotel.

Henry R. Nostrand has asked Attorney General Hancock to begin proceedings to oust from office Charles H. Ebbets and Henry French, Councilmen from the Seventh District, claiming to have been elected to the seat held by one of them.

The price of cash wheat advanced 5 cents in Chicago yesterday under the influence of the Leiter party. Heavy sales were made for export. The Leiter syndicate claims to control all the surplus wheat in the country, which it estimates at 15,000,000 bushels.

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Brig. Gen. Aranguren was shot down by Spaniards who surprised his camp near Havana. His body was taken to Havana. Spain has ordered her war vessels to concentrate at Cadiz. They may go to Havana.

President Dole's purpose in visiting Washington at this time when the Hawaiian treaty seems sure of defeat is a matter of much conjecture. It is suggested that a proposition for a protectorate will be made if the treaty is lost.

Engineer Mears of the sunken Cuban freighter Tillie visited J. W. McAllister's office, pleading that suspicion pointed toward him and he wanted justice. He was told to leave to avoid trouble, and lost no time in complying with the threat.

Page 5.

Justice Dunwell of the Supreme Court has decided that a person convicted of a felony cannot traffic in liquor.

Commander McCalla of the cruiser Marblehead has made a favorable report on the condition of affairs on Navassa Island.

Secretary Gage urges the enactment of several important currency bills introduced in the House at his request and still pending.

Amendments were offered to the Anti-Scalping bill in Washington. A vote in the committee may be reached in a week. There is some doubt as to whether it will be reported.

There was a quarrel in the State Land Board at Albany. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff did not approve of a grant of land under water at Coney Island made in his absence, and State Engineer Adams sided with him. Attorney General Hancock was indignant.

In the Senate at Albany yesterday the Republican bill providing for an investigation of the canal improvement expenditures was reported from the Finance Committee. The Democratic bill, presented as a minority report by Senator Cantor, was referred back to the Finance Committee against his protest. The Cities Committees of the two houses have been asked not to report any bills relating to unpaid taxes in Long Island City and other territory now included in New York City until the city authorities have had a fair opportunity to examine them, as it is believed that an attempt is to be made to saddle unpaid assessments on the city at large.

Page 6.

Mrs. William Astor gave her last dinner before sailing for Europe at her home last night.

The Mayflower, the late Ogden Goelet's steam yacht, has been sold to an Englishman, whose name is withheld, for $400,000.

Miss Natalie Burleigh Conkling, daughter of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Nathaniel W. Conkling, was married to Baron Johannes Leopold von Ohnesorge, a great-great-grandson of Gen. von Blücher, at her parents' home, 55 East Thirty-fourth Street, yesterday. The Rev. Dr. John Hall officiated. The bride's engagement ring was the same that Gen. von Blücher once used.

Page 12.

Pincus Rosner, an east side capmaker, took money from wife No. 3, and wrote a letter to No. 1 in Austria offering to send for her. His newest wife found the letter, and her brother and father compelled Rosner to undress and kept him prisoner while they secured a warrant for his arrest.

Page 13.

Dr. McVickar of Philadelphia was consecrated Bishop Coadjutor of Rhode Island in the Church of the Holy Trinity, in Philadelphia, over which he has had charge for twenty years.

Alexander Caramello, the self-confessed murderer of Natalio Brogno, told the story of how he committed the crime. He did not implicate his cousin, Angelo Carbone, who is under sentence of death for the murder.

Page 14.

A death brought to a sudden end yesterday in the Supreme Court a trial which had been interrupted the day before by a wedding.

The Letter Carriers' Association has offered to stand the proposed reduction in the New York Post Office by contributing to the deficiency in the city.

A decision adverse to the Treasury Department was rendered yesterday in regard to the discriminating duty clause of the new tariff law by the Customs Board of Classification.

President Orr of the Rapid Transit Board made public his letter to George J. Gould in regard to the proposed extensions of the Manhattan Elevated road. He asked for formal applications from the company.

The University Settlement Society and Woman's Auxiliary met in annual session yesterday. The society started to raise a fund of $25,000 for building a new house, and $12,000 was subscribed at once. Abram S. Hewitt spoke. He said this century was the greatest of the world. Its most noticeable tendency is toward association in everything. This, he says, will lower the cost of living and increase the wages of labor.

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NEW DISEASE IN ST. LOUIS.

Cyclonic Neurosis for Which the Only Preventive Is an Abatement of Strong Winds.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 27.—"St. Louis has what is technically known as cyclonic neurosis," said Dr. G. Wiley Broome of this city to-day, speaking of the scenes witnessed during the windstorm Tuesday.

"Neurosis commonly is a functional affection of the nerves. Cyclonic neurosis is attributable to fright and excitement occasioned by the cyclone. Hundreds of suicides and many serious cases of nervous troubles are ascribed to the cyclone of May, 1896."

Dr. Broome was asked what preventive he would suggest.

"There is only one—an abatement of strong winds."

PASSENGER FALLS OVERBOARD.

Two Ferryboat Deckhands Pluckily Plunge After and Succeed in Saving Him.

Soon after the ferryboat Texas left her dock in Williamsburg for this city at 8 o'clock last night Harry Lewison, a tailor, twenty-two years old, of 249 Monroe Street, this city, who had been sitting on the guard rail at the forward part of the vessel, lost his balance and fell overboard.

A deck hand named Doyle promptly plunged into the river to his rescue. Another deck hand named Wagner ran to the rear of the boat, and with a boat hook tried to reach the two struggling men. Failing in this, he, too, jumped overboard. The Texas was finally stopped, and returned to where the three men were struggling in the water. They were all finally pulled on board, and the ferryboat returned to her slip. The two deck hands, although half frozen, refused to leave the boat, but Lewison was taken to St. Catherine's Hospital, where he remains speechless. He seems to know all that is going on about him, but is unable to make even the slightest sound.

BURNED BY HYDROCHLORIC ACID

A Williamsburg Druggist Fell and the Acid Bottle Broke.

Charles Scherpick, sixty-eight years old, a druggist doing business and living at 423 Metropolitan Avenue, Williamsburg, was in the act of removing the cork from a bottle containing a gallon of hydrochloric acid last evening, when he fell.

The bottle was broken, and the contents ran over his arms and chest, burning him terribly. He was attended by Ambulance Surgeon Tripp of the Eastern District Hospital, and remained at his home.

A LIVE BULL IN REHEARSAL.

To Appear in the Arena Scene of "Carmen" in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 27.—Next week the Imperial Stock Company of this city will put on a real bull in the arena scene of "Carmen." The animal is now in rehearsal. This week Brumont Smith, the stage manager and actor, was chased up into the gridiron by bloodhounds in "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Next week he expects to be tossed up by the bull. His apparel was ruined by the dogs, and he was slightly chewed, but was able to continue.

MARRIED TO AN INDIAN.

Daughter of an Army Chaplain Weds a Full-Blooded Piegan.

GREAT FALLS, Mon., Jan. 27.—Mrs. Minnie Cushman, a white woman, teacher in the Fort Shaw schools, has been married to Garrott White, a full-blooded Piegan Indian.

The bride is a daughter of C. C. Bateman, chaplain at Fort Belknap, and formerly of Fort Assiniboine. She is a handsome brunette, twenty-six years old.

Mrs. White, by a former marriage, has a daughter nine years of age. Mr. and Mrs. White have gone East on a wedding tour.

PRIVATE JONES A HERO.

Seven Lives Saved at the California Jubilee Celebration.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.—Battery I of the regular army has a hero in Private John M. Jones, a native of Rogersville, Tenn. On Jubilee Day he saved seven men from instant death at the Lime Point Fort. A squad of seven was firing a salute, fifty pounds of powder inclosed in a woolen bag being the charge.

One load did not discharge and the officer ordered it pulled out of the cannon. This was done, and as the bag dropped to the ground it was seen that one corner of it was ignited. In an instant the powder would have caught.

With one bound Private Jones was beside the smoldering bag, and with his bare hands he rolled and smothered the burning wool before it could ignite the powder, and to make sure he plastered some damp earth into the singed edges.

A BAG OF DIAMONDS MISSING.

Denman Thompson's Daughter Loses Her Jewels in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—It was learned to-day that a chamois bag containing $3,000 worth of diamonds belonging to Mrs. W. I. Kilpatrick, daughter of Denman Thompson, the actor, disappeared at the Hotel Walton in a mysterious manner yesterday. Mrs. Kilpatrick says that when she descended to the breakfast room of the hotel at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, she had the bag in her possession. The bag contained a marquise, a solitaire, and several other diamond rings, a diamond bracelet, and a pandora stone set in diamonds, said to be the only one in the United States, and formerly owned by Henry Ward Beecher.

At the close of the meal Mrs. Kilpatrick missed the bag of jewelry. The three waiters who had been on duty in the breakfast room were questioned, but nothing could be learned from them. Mr. Kilpatrick called at the City Hall and notified the Detective Department. Two detectives were detailed to investigate the supposed robbery, but as yet no trace of the jewels has been found.

Death in a Snowstorm.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 27.—It is believed Elijah A. Mattice, a prominent young farmer of Prattsburg, Steuben County, perished in Tuesday night's snow storm. His horses have been found, but a Sheriff and posse have been unable to get any trace of Mattice, although the search has been kept up since early Wednesday morning.

W. K. VANDERBILT'S SCHEME

Proposed Union of New York Central and Lake Shore Railroads Under One Management.

IMPORTANT CHANGE UNDER WAY

An Explanation of Recent Remarkable Rises in Stock Quotations—Alleged Terms of the Proposed Combination—Mr. Vanderbilt's Ambition.

William K. Vanderbilt's intentions with regard to the New York Central and the Lake Shore Railroad properties have constituted for the past few days the dominant mystery of Wall Street. Conjecture has been busy in that quarter for more than a week, and although Mr. Vanderbilt has maintained an iron-bound reticence, the finger of rumor has pointed so steadfastly toward a great scheme of consolidation that the prices of New York Central and Lake Shore stock have advanced with extraordinary vim.

Disclosures were made yesterday which practically remove all doubt as to the fact that negotiations of the greatest importance to both of the railroad properties mentioned have about reached a culminating point. It is likely that some authoritative announcement will speedily be made of radical changes in existing New York Central and Lake Shore conditions.

That Mr. William K. Vanderbilt is the absolute master of the situation is accepted as a fact by even the most conservative element in financial circles. As Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Lake Shore Railroad he is and has been for some years the directing spirit of that property. As the representative of his brother Cornelius, he is the acting Chairman of the Board of Directors of the New York Central Railroad, and whereever for the time being he is the directing spirit of that property. Since Cornelius Vanderbilt became incapacitated through illness from attending to business matters, the activity of William K. Vanderbilt in New York Central affairs has been made apparent in various ways. Without any indecision, or lack of boldness, he has grasped the reins of government, and no member of the Board of Directors has been left in doubt as to Mr. Vanderbilt's confidence in his ability to drive single-handed.

Having financiered the Lake Shore Railroad with remarkable success, it is said to be Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt's ambition to infuse new financial vigor into the New York Central property. With that end in view, he is credited with having devised an elaborate scheme for the merging of the two properties.

Plan of Consolidation.

His scheme involves an increase in the issue of New York Central and Hudson River Railroad bonds to $250,000,000. These bonds are to bear interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum. With $100,000,000 of these new bonds the $50,000,000 of Lake Shore stock will be purchased and canceled. The $50,000,000 of Lake Shore bonds will remain as part of the $250,000,000, as also will the present $100,000,000 of New York Central bonds. The practical union of the two railroad lines would, it is explained, make a system even more compact than that of the Pennsylvania lines, and the saving in running expenses has been calculated as high as $2,000,000 annually. The two existing systems would become the New York Central and Lake Shore trunk line from New York to Chicago, under one management, and consequently with a single set of executive officers It is possible that the Michigan Central may be included in this combination.

Some difficult obstacles, it is conceded, must be overcome before this combination can be legally effected. The laws of the different States through which the Lake Shore Railroad runs will have a most important bearing on the manner of the proposed merger. It is a recognized fact, however, that, inasmuch as the Vanderbilts practically own all of the stock of the Lake Shore Road, they are in a better position to successfully carry out this great scheme of consolidation than they would be if hampered by opposition from objecting stockholders. The financial arrangement as outlined, however, is so favorable to all of the security holders concerned that no individual opposition is expected from any source.

The Vanderbilt ownership of New York Central stock has for a number of years been considerably less than half. There is a very large foreign interest in the property, which is represented by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, and it is believed that Mr. Morgan, who is now in London, is in accord with W. K. Vanderbilt in this scheme of consolidation.

The immediate advantages to the New York Central property would be greater than to the Lake Shore, for the reason that the new arrangement is expected to put New York Central stock on a 6 per cent. dividend basis. A good many years have elapsed since the New York Central stock paid so high a dividend as 6 per cent. The highest rate paid in recent years was 5¼ in 1892. In the opinion of some expert railroad financiers the saving in expenses that would follow consolidation would also greatly increase the relative earning capacity of the lines in New York State. The New York Central property, while believed to be in fine condition, has for many years past had to carry expensive burdens in some of its branches. And in past years small economies have cut more of a figure in Lake Shore management than in that of the New York Central. Should the Lake Shore financial methods be heroically infused into the New York Central management, important changes in the latter must necessarily follow.

Rumors About Mr. Depew.

From certain quarters comes the suggestion that Mr. Depew may retire from the Presidency of the New York Central. This suggestion is apparently based on the mistaken notion that the relations between W. K. Vanderbilt and Mr. Depew are not friendly. There is no evidence that there has been any lack of harmony between Mr. Vanderbilt and President Depew. When asked yesterday about the proposed combination of the New York Central with the Lake Shore, Mr. Depew said that he knew absolutely nothing about it.

Mr. Vanderbilt, as is his custom, maintained an impenetrable silence regarding his business plans.

$1,500,000 FOR AMMUNITION.

A Smokeless Powder Factory to be Established for the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—It is regarded as settled that the Naval Appropriation bill now being framed by a House sub-committee will contain three important items, namely, $1,000,000 for smokeless powder, $500,000 for reserve ammunition, and $93,000 for the establishment of a Government powder factory.

The matter of having an ample supply of powder in order to meet the requirements of naval vessels in an emergency has received careful attention from members of the committee. As long as the old style of black powder was in use, the many private companies making this article gave assurance that a supply could be secured on short notice. Now, however, with the general adoption of smokeless powder the opportunities for speedy supply are said to be much reduced.

For that reason it is proposed to allow $1,000,000 for the purchase of this article, and at the same time provide a Government factory which will thereafter produce an ample supply. The item of $500,000 for reserve ammunition will cover all classes of naval material, large and small, to meet requirements of vessels nearing completion, and of such emergencies as may arise.

SENATOR LINDSAY DENOUNCED.

Kentucky's Lower House Calls on Him to Resign if He Cannot Support the Chicago Platform.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 27.—The lower house of the Kentucky Legislature to-day adopted a resolution offered by Representative Nelson of Hardin, calling upon United States Senator William Lindsay to resign if he cannot support the Chicago platform. During the course of the debate such words as "party traitor," "recreant to his trust," and "gold bug" were freely bandied about.

Representative Desha, a silver Democrat from Harrison County, openly denounced Senator Lindsay as a traitor to his party, and called upon him to return home and face an outraged constituency. Others who made speeches along this line were Representatives Trimble, Nelson, Petty, Orr, and Hickman.

The resolution passed by a vote of 55 to 35, Messrs. Orr, Nelson, Lackey, Petty, Pulliam, Chilton, and Mount denouncing the course of Senator Lindsay. Messrs. Bradburn, Cooke, Hobbs, Letterle, and Mocquot, Democrats, voted against the resolution, saying that they did so in the interest of conservatism.

The Republicans did not vote as a unit, but as their individual preferences dictated.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—It was apparent in the Senate to-day that Mr. Lindsay had decided to yield to the clamor of his free-silver constituents, for he announced that he would support the Teller silver resolution.

DENVER BARBECUE STAMPEDED

Crowd Breaks Down the Tables at the Stock Growers' Convention Feast Six Tons of Meats.

DENVER, Jan. 27.—A great barbecue closed the National Stock Growers' Convention after three days of harmonious and important deliberations to-day. The organization of the Live Stock Association of the United States of America was completed by the selection of an Executive Committee.

The closing number on the programme was the last barbecue to be given in America where buffalo is to appear on the menu. It was held at the Union Stock Yards, and the Burlington Railway and the street car companies carried from 25,000 to 30,000 people to the grounds. The six tons of meats served were hardly enough to satisfy all, and before the crowds could be served the tables against which they were surging gave way, and, brushing aside police and military guards the crowds overran the grounds, helping themselves to what was in sight. Gov. Adams and Mayor McMurray were present, but their expostulations were unheeded. The crowd was good-natured, and no one was hurt in the stampede, but there being no possibility of restoring order, the management declared the barbecue over.

END OF A VITRIOL CASE.

Woman Who Put a Man's Eyes Out Is About to Marry Him.

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 27.—City Clerk Atwill of Lynn, to-day issued a license for the marriage of Miss Susan A. Denehy to Thomas H. Keliher. These persons figured in a vitriol throwing case not long ago. Keliher and Miss Denehy were engaged to be married, and a quarrel ensued in the course of which Miss Denehy threw vitriol in Keliher's face. He suffered terribly and lost the sight of both eyes. The woman is under indictment for the offense, but probably will not be tried.

CAMDEN EMBRACERY CHARGES.

A Member of the Shaw Jury Arrested on a Bench Warrant.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 27.—The Grand Jury to-day continued its investigation of the charges of jury embracery in connection with the Shaw murder trial. As a result of the investigation John Menshaw, colored, who was a member of the Shaw jury, was arrested to-day upon a bench warrant, and is now in jail, but the nature of the charge against him has not been made public.

It is expected that the Grand Jury will report several indictments to-morrow.

PHILADELPHIA LOAN BEATEN.

The Common Council Blocks the Water Supply Improvement.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—The Common Council to-day defeated the bill authorizing the city to borrow $11,200,000. The vote was 62 yeas and 53 nays, falling short of the two-thirds necessary to pass the measure. The bill included $1,000,000 for a public library and $3,700,000 for the improvement of the water supply.

The importance of passing the bill had been urged by the Board of Trade, the County Medical Society, and the Board of Health, especially in connection with the water supply, because of the numerous cases of typhoid fever prevailing.

ARCTIC SEA NAVIGATION.

The Russian Government Preparing to Make Experiments.

TACOMA, Washington, Jan. 27.—Russia greatly desires to find means of communication between her north coast and Siberia by crossing the Arctic Sea. According to advices received by the steamer Braemer, Admiral Makaroff of the Russian Navy has announced his belief that it is possible to travel to Siberia by water across the Arctic Sea. He believes that regular communication with the north-flowing Siberian rivers can be established through July and August by providing vessels bound for those ports with an escort of boats furnished with ice plows.

The Government is planning to test this project, being greatly encouraged by the success of the Danish icebreakers in keeping Vladivostock Harbor open this Winter.

BRITISH WARSHIPS GO SOUTH.

The Pheasant at San Diego and Others to Follow on a Mysterious Errand.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 27.—Much mystery attaches to the destination of the British cruiser Pheasant, now here en route southward. While the officers convey the impression that their trip down the coast is merely an ordinary cruise, the more communicative subordinates say that the ship is being hurried to reach southern waters, where she is to join the big cruiser Amphion, and that the two will go on south to Iquique.

The Leander and the torpedo destroyer Sparrowhawk are also understood to be on their way south, and were to have left Esquimalt yesterday. It is impossible to learn what trouble is anticipated off the coast of Chile, but it is considered significant for the Leander and Sparrowhawk to be ordered from Esquimault south so soon after their long voyage from England.

STEAMER MATAURA LOST.

A Boat Lands in the Straits of Magellan and Others May Be Safe.

MONTEVIDEO, Jan. 27.—The British steamer Mataura, bound from Wellington, New Zealand, Dec. 31, for London, was wrecked at Sealer's Cove on Jan. 12. Her Captain, three of the passengers, the ship's doctor, and ten of the crew are at Sandy Point, in the Straits of Magellan, where they arrived in boats. The other boats which left the wrecked steamer with the remaining members of the passengers and crew are believed to be safe.

The Mataura was a steel vessel built at Glasgow in 1896. She was of 5,764 gross register tonnage, was 421 feet long, 54.6 feet beam, and 20.1 feet deep. She hailed from Plymouth, and was owned by the New Zealand Shipping Company, Limited.

THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE

Mayor Van Wyck Lashes President Hubbell and the School Board.

THE ATTACK MET WITH DIGNITY

Chief Magistrate of the City Had to be Told that No Men Are Graduated at the Normal College.

During the campaign last Fall, when fences and elevated trains were placarded with political arguments by all of the four principal parties, that of Tammany Hall, which pointed out the fact that under Mayor Strong's Administration citizens of other cities in various States had been placed in office, attracted much notice. It called attention to the fact that among those who were brought from cities outside of the State of New York were Principals in the schools of the city.

This was used as a campaign argument by many of the Tammany Hall speakers, and although Mayor Van Wyck did not speak during the campaign the argument must have impressed him, for he went over it in detail yesterday at the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, when the budget for the Board of Education was brought up for explanation. The relations between the Mayor and the Board of Education have been strained, and an evidence of that fact was given when President Hubbell and Commissioner Taft called on him during the first week of his administration and met with a warm reception.

A Lively Time Expected.

It was expected therefore that there would be a lively time when the board's budget was brought up, but not even the strongest Tammany adherent looked for the bitterness that Mayor Van Wyck exhibited as President Hubbell attempted to explain why his board asked for an increased appropriation of $1,055,533.84 over last year's allowance of $5,931,239.89. Not even the Mayor's colleagues on the Board of Estimate could have expected so much bitterness, for one of them, Controller Coler, in attempting to uphold President Hubbell in a trifling matter, drew upon himself the wrath of the Mayor.

All through the examination of the budget the Mayor kept up a running fire of sharp questions, and sneering remarks, and throughout the ordeal President Hubbell maintained as much composure as was possible under the circumstances. The Mayor said plainly that he believed the Board of Education had been run by the clerks in the Commissioners' office, and not by the board, and he questioned Mr. Hubbell's ability. Not once, but a dozen different times, did he take occasion to offer Mr. Hubbell a personal affront, and in most cases the latter made no reply.

He felt the lash, however, for he turned repeatedly to Commissioners Mack, Ketchum, Kelly, and Little, who stood behind him, and asked if he was expected to stand such treatment, and was told by them not to allow himself to be rattled, and that he was getting on well. Some of his fellow-Commissioners made side remarks that would not have been relished by the Mayor if he had heard them.

Insisted on Mr. Hubbell for His Mark.

As soon as the roll was called the Mayor opened up his rapid-fire, and it was evident from the first that President Hubbell was to be his chief mark, for when the latter suggested that Commissioner Little, the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the board, could best explain the increases proposed, the Mayor insisted that Mr. Hubbell should give the information. President Hubbell said that the increases were due to the addition of a manual training department, and to the large increase in the number of teachers consequent upon the building of new schools and the making of additions to others. Controller Coler interrupted at this point to say that the Board of Estimate, under the charter, had the power to pass only on the budget for one month. He contended that the charter fixed it so.

"Well, the charter has been construed otherwise by the lawyers," snapped out the Mayor, as he turned quickly from the Controller.

"Isn't it true," began the Mayor, turning to Mr. Hubbell, "that you brought teachers from Kansas City, Philadelphia, and other places?"

"It is," said the Commissioner, "but there were no high school teachers available in this city."

"Well, you have a Normal College, and, besides, why didn't you make the examinations competitive?"

Experience Needed, Too.

The Commissioner tried to explain that it was not scholastic ability alone that was required, but experience as well, but the Mayor would not take that view of the matter, and asked: "Did you not make your rules so that New Yorkers were excluded?"

"We did not believe that an underling, one below the grade of Principal, should be appointed to those places," answered the Commissioner.

"Was not President Hunter taken from a grammar school and put in charge of the Normal College, and did he not make it a success?" was the next question.

Commissioner Hubbell answered in the affirmative, and turned appealingly to the other Commissioners, but they only prompted him to stand the fire, and assured him he was getting on all right.

The Mayor glanced over his papers, and then snapped out: "How about these seventy-eight additional assistants on the list; how many of them are non-residents?"

"About thirty-three of them are from the city, but the examination was a competitive one," was the answer.

"Now, I want to know about these Supervisors in special branches," said the Mayor, as he settled back, evidently expecting a long answer. "Who is the Supervisor of Music, and how many assistants has he?"

Questioned About His Hours of Work.

"Frank Damrosch is the Supervisor, and he has twenty assistants, but the teaching of music has been neglected—" began Mr. Hubbell, but the Mayor interrupted:

"Oh, yes, and so it seems that everything else has been neglected. How much time do you spend every day at the office of the Board of Education?"

"I am there from 9 to 10 every morning, and am ready to be called upon at any time."

"One hour a day!" answered the Mayor, evidently gleefully surprised at the new opening. "What do you suppose would become of the Mayor's office if I spent only one hour a day here?"

The Commissioner shifted around uneasily, but made no direct reply, although he looked as if he wanted to retort that the Mayor received $15,000 a year for being at his office, while the President of the Board of Education gave his services to the city gratis. Instead he said:

"It was never expected that the President of the board should devote all of his time to the duties of the department."

"Then you should not have taken the position," said the Mayor, as he glared at Mr. Hubbell.

Manual Training Work.

The manual training department which has recently been established next attracted the attention of the Mayor, and when he had been informed that Dr. Haney was the Supervisor of this branch of educational work he asked: "What is he, a prize-fighter?"

"He did not have that qualification when we engaged him, but he may have mastered it since then," said Mr. Hubbell.

The Mayor went back again to the question of the teachers being brought from other cities, and in answer to his inquiries Mr. Hubbell began to explain that one of the reasons why teachers were brought from other places was that the supply was limited.

"We are still 100 teachers short," he said, "and we cannot get them, even with the lists thrown open to the world."

"That's because you have so humiliated the teachers of New York that it is not an honor to be employed by your board," returned the Mayor.

The Mayor again reverted to the principals of the High Schools, and wanted to know why outsiders had been appointed.

"I have tried several times to explain that," said Mr. Hubbell, "but it appears that I have been unsuccessful."

"Well, why didn't you take these men from the Normal College"? asked the Mayor.

News About the Normal College.

This was the first time during his ordeal that Mr. Hubbell showed a willingness to turn the tables on his inquisitor, and he caused a smile to play over the faces of his listeners as he remarked quietly, but forcibly: "Principally because they do not graduate males from that institution."

His mistake evidently rattled the Mayor, for his next question placed him again at a disadvantage.

"You have a Principal of a school at St. Ann's Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street who has to have a teacher to teach him to teach, haven't you? And doesn't he draw $3,250 from the city?" was the rather confusing question.

Commissioner Mack remarked that there was no school at the place mentioned, but that there was one at One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and it was explained to the Mayor that as there was no course of pedagogy at the College of the City of New York it was necessary to have a number of instructors in pedagogy.

The Mayor moved to refer the budget to the Controller, but Mr. Coler objected and maintained that only that portion of the budget which related to January should be passed upon by the board.

"We'll vote on it, then," said the Mayor, and when the question was put, only Mr. Coler's vote was in the negative.

The budget presented by Chairman Maxwell of the Brooklyn School Board was also referred to the Controller.

Mr. Hubbell left the Mayor's office hurriedly, but he left behind him an angry man, made so especially by the parting shot about males not being graduated from the Normal College.

Short Work with Mr. McCartney.

It was with apparent hesitation then that Commissioner McCartney of the Street Cleaning Department presented his budget, which asked for an increase of $378,742 over the amount allowed to Col. Waring last year. He wanted in all $3,488,220, but the Mayor told him plainly he would not get it.

"You will get," he said, "an increase of $102,000, which is allowing you $6,832 annually for every mile of the additional fifteen miles of streets you will have to clean."

Mr. McCartney attempted to explain that the increase was absolutely necessary, and cited as an instance of it the fact that the Horseshoers' Protective Association had resolved not to allow its members to do any more contract work on horseshoeing for the city.

"I am sure the city does not want to antagonize any organized body of laboring men," he said, but the Mayor shut him off and told him he would not get a penny more than a total of $3,101,482.

Before adjourning the board decided to meet to-day at 2 o'clock, in executive session, to pass upon the provisional estimates and to look into the statements now being prepared by the Controller.

THE CITY OF DULUTH LOST.

Her Passengers and Crew, Numbering Forty Persons, Rescued Off St. Joseph, Mich.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Jan. 27.—The grain steamer City of Duluth, which went aground while trying to make this harbor in a storm last night, has broken in two, and the vessel and cargo will be a total loss. The spot where the City of Duluth struck is the same dangerous sand bar at the mouth of the harbor on which it is supposed the Chicora and her crew went down three years ago. It is one of the most dangerous spots on the east shore.

The steamer arrived off this port from South Chicago last night at 8:30. There were a tremendous wind from the northwest and a very heavy sea. The Duluth kept on her course into the harbor, and at the mouth of the river struck a bar and was thrown heavily against the north pier, breaking in two immediately. The mammoth steel arches on either side of the boat gave way and the bow of the boat dropped two or three feet. A large hole was stove in the port side of the boat as she swung around and she went to the bottom in an hour, leaving only her cabin and part of her bulwarks above water.

The two big tugs Morford and Protection, which had accompanied the boat on her trip across the lake, made several attempts to reach her and get the crew and passengers off, but were unsuccessful. The lifesaving crew was summoned, and after shooting a line to the steamer rescued the passengers and crew by means of the breeches buoy. There were 17 passengers, and the crew numbered 23. Capt. Donald McLain was the last to leave, he being taken off at 5 o'clock this morning. There were three women aboard, one of whom, Mrs. William Tryon, is dying from the effects of exposure.

The City of Duluth was an old boat, and one of the largest on Lake Michigan. She had been in the grain carrying trade for many years. She was owned by the Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Transportation Company, and was being operated here this Winter by the Graham & Morton Transportation Company. She had a heavy cargo of corn and flour and a deckload of merchandise for local merchants. There is no hope of saving anything from the wreck, as there is a very high sea rolling.

The steamer and cargo were valued at $100,000, with insurance of $70,000 on the steamer and $10,000 on the cargo.

JOSEPH P. SMITH DYING.

President of the Bureau of American Republics Ill in Florida.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Clifford Smith, brother of Joseph P. Smith, the Director of the Bureau of American Republics, received a dispatch to-day from Miami, Fla., where the latter went to recuperate, saying that his condition was critical and hope of recovery had been abandoned.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm reported last night to the north of Montana has moved to Manitoba, diminishing in intensity, and has caused light snow in Manitoba and Assiniboia. Light snow has also fallen in the lower lake region. It is colder in the lake regions and New England, and warmer in the Rocky Mountain regions, and the Missouri and Red River of the South Valleys. Light rain may be expected in the Southwestern States, light snow in the upper lake region, and generally fair weather elsewhere. The temperature will rise in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and the upper lake region.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	17	26	30
6 A. M.	17	28	29
9 A. M.	17	28	34
12 M.	22	31	42
4 P. M.	27	33	40
6 P. M.	24	32	35
9 P. M.	24	27	32
12 P. M.	24	26	30

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	34
Weather Bureau	28⅝
Corresponding date 1897	21
Corresponding date for last 20 years	31

The maximum temperature yesterday was 36 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; the minimum was 25 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .82 per cent. and at 8 P. M. .66 per cent.

MANUFACTURERS DINE

National Association Entertains President McKinley at Its Third Annual Banquet.

HE SPEAKS STRONGLY FOR CURRENCY REFORM.

Declares that Congress Must Redeem the Pledges Made by the St. Louis Platform.

Nearly One Thousand Members and Guests of the Association at the Waldorf-Astoria Applaud His Words.

The third annual banquet of the National Association of Manufacturers was given last night at the Waldorf-Astoria. It was the largest public dinner ever given in New York, and the resources of the hotel were taxed to the utmost to accommodate the members and guests on one floor. Nearly 1,000 were served in the large ballroom and its adjoining rooms and in the Astoria annex.

The President of the United States was among the guests. He was cordially greeted when he entered, and again when, introduced by the Chairman, he arose to speak. His address aroused even more enthusiasm. When he spoke of currency reform and quoted the words that it was the duty of the National Government "to coin money and declare the value thereof," and asserted that Congress should make every effort to put the currency of the country on a sound and stable basis, whether the effort succeeded or not, he carried his audience with him. They cheered for some moments, and during the remainder of his speech, which referred almost entirely to the necessity for stable currency and a redemption of the pledges contained in the St. Louis platform, his every sentence was punctuated with applause.

McKinley Carries Off the Honors.

The other speakers, Mr. Search on "The American Manufacturer," Senator Frye on "Our Merchant Marine," Charles

properly closes the third annual convention of our association. This convention has been the most important one our association has ever held. It has been more largely attended by delegates from the various States than heretofore. Its deliberations have been of such a character that when carried to their proper results great benefits will necessarily accrue to our association and through it to the whole country.

We are a young association. Only three years ago this association was organized by a few enthusiastic men, but it has grown apace. It has appealed to all the manufacturers of the country and to-night it numbers more than twelve hundred of the representatives of the industries of this country.

It was organized by business men for business purposes. It has nothing whatever political in its organization. It has never allowed politics to come into its deliberations or in any way to affect its acts. The principles of this association were put forth in a platform at the beginning. It was declared that they were in favor of properly conserving the home market, and supplying it with our own products. But I may say that one of the chief—aye, the chief—object of this association was to aid in extending our commerce throughout the whole world.

Experienced Competitors Met.

Under our system of government the manufacturing industries of this country had grown, until we were able to supply, in every department which we followed, the wants of our own people, and at the same time to have a large surplus for export. But when we began to look abroad for the markets of the world, we found ourselves confronted by older and more experienced nations, who had held those markets for generations—aye, centuries—and so it occurred to some of us that by this association, by having headquarters, and by having officers and men who would examine this whole question, we might through these efforts greatly increase our exports abroad.

We will not take to ourselves entirely the credit of the growth of our foreign trade, but if you will look over the reports of the country for the past six months or past year you will find that we have not only been exporting the largest amount of breadstuffs ever sent out in this country, but we have at the same time largely increased the exports of our manufactured products.

To-day we are able to take the markets of the world in every form of iron and steel, and we are doing it, and in many other directions that harmonize we are doing the same thing. Of course, we meet determined opposition; we meet the most skilled and best-trained opposition in the world. The nations of Europe have held these markets for generations, and they have done it not only through the manufacturers, but they have done it through financial channels as well. They have organized banks that have capital by the hundreds of millions ready to be invested in the business of foreign trade, but there is not in the United States to-day, I am sorry to say, a single bank organized for the express purpose of promoting foreign trade.

Working for a Change.

This association has actively worked that this fault should be changed, and that laws should be passed for that purpose. We have given our attention to the improvement of the water ways of our country. We have demanded also that the American Government should take in hand our merchant marine, and that it should give to it that support which will enable our people to float the Stars and Stripes upon every sea and in every land. It is for these purposes that this association has been formed, and has labored for the three short years. It has received fair support from the industries of the country, perhaps as much as we could expect, so long as the people knew so little of our objects and intentions, but we have hoped through this convention in New York, and through this banquet, to have all the people of this country understand the objects of this association. We hope to make of this association a power which for the future in foreign trade shall be equal to that of the Board of Trade of England.

"The Board of Trade of England has been the right hand of that great Government in the development of its industries and in promoting its foreign commerce. We have no such department in our Government, but we propose first to make such a department of ourselves, and then if we have influence enough we will persuade the Government to add another department and put another Secretary in office, who shall give his time and his efforts to the upbuilding of the commerce of this great country. Within a few years we have added a Secretary of Agriculture. We propose to add a Secretary of Industry and Commerce.

"We are young, but we are vigorous, and we have entered into this campaign and we shall not stop or pause for a moment until the annual income of this association shall be at least a quarter of a million of dollars. If we have a quarter of a million of money a year, or half a million of money a year, we would establish in every country in North and South America, in Australia, in Japan, and China a sample warehouse where every manufacturer of this country could send his goods and have them exhibited to the people of those countries for the purpose of educating them to our trade."

Mr. Miller closed his speech by introducing President Search of the association as the first speaker of the evening.

MR. SEARCH'S SPEECH.

President of the Association Reviews the American Manufacturers' Achievements.

Theodore C. Search of Philadelphia, President of the association, spoke on "The American Manufacturer." He said:

Gentlemen, I cannot begin speaking to you this evening upon the subject assigned to me without drawing a comparison between the events to-night, when we are surrounded by all that is beautiful, and those of one year ago. Philadelphia at that time was the meeting place. Philadelphia did her best to entertain this association. It was acknowledged by all that Philadelphia did well. But New York came to the front on that occasion and promised through her citizens that if this convention came to New York she would do better than Philadelphia had done. And now, as we are surrounded by beauty in all its various forms in the most magnificently decorated hall that we have ever yet been in and by the best star light of our manufacturing inventors, I want to say for Philadelphia that the promise has been more than redeemed.

Experiences like those of the three days just passed, with such a magnificent manifestation of hospitality as this crowning feature of the programme, may well make us proud that we are American manufacturers, and glad that we are to-night the guests of the representatives of the merchants and manufacturers of Greater New York. Indeed, I feel that an honest pride on our part in the industrial organism of the Nation is ever and always justifiable. When I look out across these tables into the faces of these masters of industry, and when I look beyond them to their factories whose chimneys are floating triumphant pennants, I can feel that it is a real and substantial honor to stand here as one of you—an American manufacturer.

American industry is full of magnificent achievements, full of triumphs over stubborn obstacles, full of victory over Nature herself. In all the annals of commerce, in all the chronicles of conquest, there is nothing more impressive than the wonderful mastery over adverse conditions which has been won by the American manufacturer. Should you ask me to choose between the honors of conquest over nations and the distinction of creating a great industry, I would not hesitate to pass my name down to history as a successful Captain in the conquest of peace rather than a victorious General in the wars between men.

Many of us have come up from the ranks, have stood before the loom, the forge, or the machine, and is not this as great an honor as the rise from private soldiery to the command of armies? Is there not as great a glory in the mastery of tools and machines as in feats with arms? Is not the genius of creation in every way comparable with the genius of destruction?

From the very first planting of their feet upon this continent the American people have been manufacturers, small and great. It is from those small beginnings in the vast unknown wilderness of North America that our mighty industries of to-day have grown. The little mill in the Province of Massachusetts Bay and the little forges in the Virginia settlements were the foundation of our iron and steel industries of to-day, industries which are the wonder of even this age of great achievements. From the spinning wheel and hand loom in the settlers' cabin have developed our cotton mills and woolen goods factories whose spindles now are numbered by millions and whose work people are counted by hundreds of thousands.

English Restrictive Laws Vain.

Not even the restrictive measures devised by the mother country to prevent the establishment of manufactories in the colonies could stifle or destroy the productive instincts of the colonists. England forbade the emigration of textile workers and skilled mechanics to the American colonies and prohibited the exportation of spinning and weaving machinery to this country. The exportation of manufactured articles from the colonies was forbidden, and even the interchange of the products of the colonial industries between the colonies themselves was barred. It was not until 1845 that the exportation of textile machinery from England was permitted, and as late as 1832 the model of a roller for calico printing to be used in Lowell, Mass., could be obtained from England only by smuggling it in the trunk of a lady, who was returning to the United States.

From first to last our country has been the coveted market for foreign manufacturers, who have endeavored by every expedient they could devise to obstruct the development of our industries. But in spite of the repressive policy which the mother country applied to the colonies, and the long-continued antagonism which our struggling Republic encountered from its powerful industrial competitors, the manufacturing enterprises planted two centuries ago on American soil have fought their way through great difficulties to a commanding position.

The history of American industry is a continuous record of great achievements. It is perhaps not making too broad a claim to declare that American inventors and American manufacturers have been the largest contributors, in both ideas and results, to the industrial progress of the world within the century now closing.

Set apart, in a measure, from the rest of the world during a long period of years, our manufacturers have met conditions and solved difficulties unhampered by precedent or example. The bold originality of our methods and the striking departure from traditional practices have startled the older nations, and American ideas have left their impress upon the industries of the world in a manner that cannot be mistaken.

Great Britain's supremacy in the textile industry has been universally conceded, and until recent years, no one would have had the temerity to suggest that this supremacy might be lost to so young an industrial nation as the United States, but our history has shown achievements no less remarkable than this would be.

In the manufacture of cotton goods we are nearer to England than many people imagine. We frequently do injustice to our great cotton manufacturing industry in contrasting it with the same business in England by ending our comparison with the export trade of the two countries.

Growth in Cottons and Woolens.

We look with envy upon Great Britain's exports of $330,000,000 worth of cotton goods per annum, beside which our foreign business of less than $20,000,000 seems to sink into significance. We note that Great Britain has 45,000,000 cotton spindles, while ours number only 17,000,0000, and we feel that we are still far behind our greatest rival.

It does not always occur to us, however, that while Great Britain's cotton mill equipment is about two and three-fourth times as great as ours, the product of our cotton mills is more than three-fourths as large as the total output of the British mills.

From a much smaller equipment we produce an output that is rapidly approaching the point at which Great Britain's industry has long remained stationary. Fifty years ago 25 per cent. of all the cotton goods used in the United States was of foreign production, while now we make at home more than nine-tenths of all the manufactures of cotton we use.

The growth in the woolen industry has been even more remarkable, in spite of obstructing influences which hardly any other industry has been called upon to meet. Fifty years ago our product of $50,000,000 worth of woolen goods represented about four-fifths of our consumption; but to-day, with close upon $400,000,000 worth of domestic manufactures of wool, we have control of more than nine-tenths of our market.

Fifty years ago the manufacture of fabrics of silk in the United States was an insignificant industry, with a product of less than $2,000,000 per annum, while our imports were valued at more than ten times that sum. We now have a magnificent industry, which yields an annual product that has passed far beyond the hundred-million mark, and which represents more than three-fourths of our entire consumption.

Lead the World in Iron and Steel.

Great Britain's supremacy in the manufacture of iron and steel was long thought to be secure for all time, but within the last five years we have not only come up alongside of Great Britain, but have passed beyond, and now lead the world in the production of iron and steel in nearly every form. We are no longer heavy buyers from foreign rivals, but are large sellers to them. The current of this trade has been completely reversed, and our exports are threefold greater than our imports.

Seven years ago not a pound of tin plate was made in the United States, and our imports from Great Britain then reached their maximum of nearly $26,000,000 per year. In the last fiscal year our imports amounted to but little more than $5,000,000, or only about one-fifth of all the tin plates consumed in the United States. There are those, even among the iron manufacturers themselves, who predicted failure, but now point with pride to this success.

In all that tends to economize the use of manual labor and to secure the largest possible return for the work of man's hands America has long excelled the world. We have shown to the nations of Europe, whose main industrial dependence has been so-called cheap labor, that high wages and low cost of production are not always inconsistent. No labor in the world is so well paid as American labor, and nowhere in the world has the element of labor in the total cost of production been reduced to so low a point as in several of our great industries. We learned long ago that machines worked more cheaply than men, and yielded a larger return for the wages we pay them. With higher wages, higher interest charges, with higher costs for most of our materials, we still, in many lines, are able to meet our competitors who once held us tightly in their control.

Labor-Saving Machines.

Our marvelous achievements in the production of labor-saving machinery have not only given us this enormous advantage, but have brought the world to our doors, seeking to buy our superior machines.

The manufacture of boots and shoes, as known to the world, is almost wholly the development of American ideas.

England gave to the world the spinning mule, but America first applied power to looms, and has developed it to a point of efficiency that almost equals human intelligence. The great inventions which have accompanied the development of the world's iron industry have their origin in America or have been anticipated by our inventors. The two great inventions in which entirely new principles were introduced in the manufacture of steel—namely, the Bessemer process and the basic process—although first applied abroad, were produced simultaneously by American inventors. And so it goes. It would be easy to enumerate a long list of inventions and improvements which America has contributed to the world's industries. The American sewing machine makes the world's clothing, the American harvester reaps the grain of the world, the American typewriting machine does the correspondence of the world, the American telegraph flashes around the world the news of the day, and the American telephone brings the merchants of the world within talking distance of each other.

An Ever Widening Field.

The field of operations of American manufacturers is not limited or narrow, but is constantly broadening and extending into new territory. With such achievments to look back upon, with such possibilities spread before him, with such resources provided by Nature for his use, with the best paid, most efficient, and most intelligent work people in the world, no avenue of progress is closed to the American manufacturer. No man has had a larger share in the material advancement of the world, and no man is more justly entitled to an honest pride in his chievements.

Gentlemen, the American manufacturer needs no encomium; his past is the record of an industrial struggle under the most unpromising condition; his present is the successful achievement of a foremost place in the world's industries; his future no man can tell, but if wisdom shall continue to abide with our ruler and judgment control our people, another quarter of a century will not have joined the long procession of the ages before the fame of the American manufacturer will be a household word throughout the world.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

He Speaks Emphatically in Favor of an Immediate Effort for Currency Reform.

Chairman Miller introduced President McKinley as follows:

"Three years ago a few enthusiastic men in Cincinnati conceived the idea of this association. They were bold enough to undertake its organization. They called a convention in Cincinnati, to which they invited all the manufacturers in the country. A few responded to that call from various States. I attended that first convention. Every one was uncertain as to results, but at that time a gentleman who had been a long time in public life was Governor of Ohio, and he left the capital of the State and came down to Cincinnati to attend the christening of our organization, and as Governor of that State, as a man who had always in his public life been the friend of the American manufacturer, he came there, and in the name of that great State welcomed us to its chief city, and attended a little banquet of only about twenty-five around a single round table.

Three years have passed. The then Governor who honored us at the beginning comes to us to-night to honor us again. He comes as the President of the United States.

Gentlemen, I give you the health of the President of the United States. All arise. [All arose and gave three cheers.] [A voice: "Three cheers for Mrs. McKinley." They were given with a will.] Ex-Mayor Strong called for "Three cheers more for the President of the United States," and they were given.

President McKinley devoted the principal portion of his address to the need of currency reform, and said emphatically that it was the duty of Congress to make a serious and sincere effort in that direction. His speech follows:

Mr. Toastmaster, Members of the National Association of Manufacturers, and Guests: For the cordial character of this greeting I return my grateful thanks. The genuineness of your welcome is full compensation for having left Washington at an unusually busy season in order to participate in this interesting meeting.

I scarcely need remind you that we do not meet as strangers. Neither your business organization nor your social reunions are altogether unfamiliar to me. I have been with you before, not a guest, as now, but rather in the capacity of host. I recall that as Governor of the State of Ohio it was my pleasure to welcome you to the City of Cincinnati on Jan. 22, 1895, at the initial convention of the Manufacturers' Association. I well remember the occasion. It was a cold day. You had lost everything but your pluck, or thought you had. Courage was the only friend your grief could call its own.

I note with satisfaction your improved appearance now. You are more cheerful in countenance, more buoyant in spirit, more hopeful in manner, and more confident in purpose. Then, too, there are more of you here than there were at your first meeting. Distances are of course the same, but traveling has been resumed. Your speeches and resolutions at that first convention were directed mainly to the question of how to regain what you had lost in the previous years, or, if that was found impossible, then how to stop further loss. But your object now, as I gather it, is to go out and possess what you have never had before. You want to extend, not your notes, but your business. I sympathized with your purposes then; I am in full accord with your intentions now.

His Former Faith Remains.

I ventured to say at the gathering referred to, as reported in your published proceedings, speaking both for your encouragement and from a profound conviction:

"This great country can not be permanently kept in a state of relapse. I believe we will reoccupy the field temporarily lost to us and go out to the peaceful conquest of new and greater fields of trade and commerce. The recovery will come slowly, perhaps, but it will come, and when it does we will be steadier and will better know how to avoid exposure hereafter."

I have abated none of the faith I then expressed and you seem to have regained yours.

National policies can encourage industry and commerce, but it remains for the people to project and carry them on. If these policies stimulate industrial development and energy, the people can be safely trusted to do the rest. The Government, however, is restricted in its power to promote industry. It can aid commerce, but not create it. It can widen and deepen its rivers, improve its harbors, and develop its great National waterways, but the ships to sail and the traffic to carry the people must supply. This country can never remain in a state of collapse long. I said so three years ago in this city, and what I said then has come to pass. The country has not only passed over the state of collapse, but is going on and making further progress. The Government can raise revenues by taxation in such a way as will discriminate in favor of domestic enterprises, but it cannot establish them.

The People Must Do Their Part.

It can make commercial treaties, opening to our manufacturers and agriculturists the ports of other nations. It can enter into reciprocal arrangements to exchange our products with those of other countries. It can aid our merchant marine by encouraging our people to build ships of commerce. It can assist in every lawful manner private enterprise to unite the two oceans with a great canal. It can do all these things and ought to do them; but with all this accomplished the result will still be ineffectual unless supplimented by the energy, enterprise, and industry of the people. It is they who must build and operate the factories, furnish the ships and cargoes for the canal and the rivers and the seas. It is they who must find the consumers and obtain trade by going forth to win it.

Much profitable trade is still unenjoyed by our people because of their present insufficient facilities for reaching desirable markets. Much of it is lost because of a lack of information and ignorance of the conditions and needs of other nations. We must know just what other people want before we can supply their wants. We must understand exactly how to reach them with least expense if we would enter into the most advantageous business relations with them. The ship requires the shipper; but the shipper must have assured promise that his goods will have a sale when they reach their destination. It is a good rule if buyers will not come to us, for us to go to them. It is our duty to make American enterprise and industrial ambition, as well as achievement, terms of respect and praise not only at home, but among the family of nations the world over.

Necessity of Stable Currency.

There is another duty resting upon the National Government—"To coin money and regulate the value thereof." This duty requires that our Government shall regulate the value of its money by the highest standards of commercial honesty and National honor. The money of the United States is and must forever be unquestioned and unassailable. If doubts remain, they must be removed. If weak places are discovered, they must be strengthened. Nothing should ever tempt us—nothing ever will tempt us—to scale down the sacred debt of the Nation through a legal technicality. Whatever may be the language of the contract, the United States will discharge all of its obligations in the currency recognized as the best throughout the civilized world at the times of payment. Nor will we ever consent that the wages of labor or its frugal savings shall be scaled down, by permitting payment in dollars of less value than the dollars accepted as the best in every enlightened nation of the earth.

Now Is the Time to Act.

Under existing conditions our citizens can not be excused if they do not redouble their efforts to secure such financial legislation as will place their honorable intentions beyond dispute. All those who represent, as you do, the great conservative but progressive business interests of the country, owe it not only to themselves, but to the people to insist upon the settlement of this great question now, or else to face the alternative that it must be again submitted for arbitration at the polls. This is our plain duty to more than 7,000,000 voters who fifteen months ago won a great political battle on the issue, among others, that the United States Government would not permit a doubt to exist anywhere concerning the stability and integrity of its currency or the inviolability of its obligations of every kind. That is my interpretation of that victory. Whatever effort, therefore, is required to make the settlement of this vital question clear and conclusive for all time, we are bound in good conscience to undertake and, if possible, realize. That is our commission—our present charter from the people.

The Duty a Commanding One.

It will not suffice for citizens nowadays to say simply that they are in favor of sound money. That is not enough. The people's purpose must be given the vitality of public law. Better an honest effort with failure than the avoiding of so plain and commanding a duty.

The difficulties in the path of a satisfactory reform are, it must be admitted, neither few in number nor slight in degree, but progress cannot fail to be made with a fair and thorough trial. An honest attempt will be the best proof of sincerity of purpose. Discussion cannot hurt; it will only help the cause. Let us have full and free discussion. We are the last to avoid or evade it. Intelligent discussion will strengthen the indifferent and encourage the friends of a stable system of finance.

Half-heartedness never won a battle. Nations and parties without abiding principles and stern resolution to enforce them, even if it costs a continuous struggle to do so, and temporary sacrifice, are never in the highest degree successful leaders in the progress of mankind. For us to attempt nothing in the face of the prevalent fallacies and the constant effort to spread them is to lose valuable ground already won, and practically to weaken the forces of sound money for their battles of the future.

Obligations of Republicans.

The financial plank of the St. Louis platform is still as commanding upon Republicans and those who served with them in the last campaign as on the day it was adopted and promulgated. Happily, the tariff part of that platform has already been engrafted into public statute. But that other plank, not already built into our legislation, is of binding force upon all of us. What is it?

"The Republican Party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879; since then every dollar has been as good as gold.

"We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are therefore opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved. All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States, and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth."

The People's Command.

This is in reality a command from the people who gave the Administration to the party now in power and who are still anxiously waiting for the execution of their free and omnipotent will by those of us who hold commissions from that supreme tribunal.

I have to-night spoken in a somewhat serious strain because I believe it is due both to the membership of this association and to the conditions under which this assemblage has met. The conferences and systematic efforts of such a body of men as this are capable of infinite good to the respective communities in which the members live and to the nation at large.

The country is now emerging from trying conditions. It is only just beginning to recover from the depression in certain lines of business long continued and altogether unparalleled. Progress, therefore, will naturally be slow, but let us not be impatient. Rather let us exercise a just patience, and one which in time will surely bring its own high reward.

No Fear for the Future.

I have no fear for the future of our beloved country. While I discern in its present condition the necessity that always exists for the faithful devotion of its citizens, the history of its past is assurance to me that this will be, as it always has been through every struggle and emergency, still onward and upward. It has never suffered from any trial or been unequal to any test. Founded upon right principles, we have nothing to fear from the vicissitudes which may lie across our pathway.

The Nation founded by the fathers upon principles of virtue, education, freedom, and human rights, molded by the great discussions which established its sovereignty, tried in the crucible of civil war, its integrity confirmed by the results of reconstruction, with a Union stronger and better than ever before, stands to-day not upon shifting sands, but upon immovable foundations. Let us resolve by our laws and by our administration of them to maintain the rights of the citizen, to cement the Union by still closer bonds, to exalt the standard of American civilization, encourage the promotion of thrift, industry, and economy, and the homely virtues which have ennobled our people, uphold the stability of our currency and credit, and illustrate the purity of our National and Municipal Government, and then, though the rain descends and the floods come and the winds blow, the Nation will stand, for it is founded upon a rock.

SENATOR FRYE'S REMARKS.

His Address Devoted to the Subject of "Our Merchant Marine."

Senator W. P. Frye spoke on "Our Merchant Marine," saying, in part:

"Don't you pity me? Well, I sympathize with myself most profoundly at being compelled to follow immediately the President of the greatest Republic the world ever saw. But, as the naked boy, with many a doubt and many a fear, dives into the cold wave, so I, without any frills, but with a very decided shiver, plunge into my subject, avoiding, however, as we always do, so far as we can, talking about the toast to which we are to respond.

"God scattered with a prodigal hand His gifts in our beloved country. A seaboard almost limitless in extent, equipped with splendid safe harbors, mighty rivers—arteries of trade stretching across the continent; great lakes planted right where commerce seemed to demand them; boundless forests, mountains of iron, coal enough for the world, gold, silver, copper—every mineral and every metal man needs; great stretches rich in soil, prairies rich and fertile, a climate so varied that we can produce every fruit and every grain we require.

"We have made reasonable use of these gifts especially since the civil war closed and peace resumed her benignant sway. Agriculture, mining, manufacturing have advanced by leaps and bounds until our progress has been the marvel of the world, until we lead the nations. Why, Gladstone, a quarter of a century ago, said: 'Our daughter beyond the seas may some time or other overtake her mother.' Suppose he should speak to-day what would he say? 'Our daughter beyond the seas has overtaken her mother.' She has distanced her in the race, and we can only see her now looking backward from the dust raised by the wheels of our own magnificent industries."

Need of Nicaragua Canal.

"What are you trying to do? You are trying to reach the market. The first market you are trying to reach is the market of the Orient. You don't propose to leave that to be closed against you. Now, is there any way you can shorten distance, reduce freight, lessen time, in your search for the Orient market? Let the Nicaragua Canal be constructed by the United States and you have got it.

"I say by the United States, because the Government can construct that canal for one-half what it would cost any private corporation. The latter must pay 6 per cent. interest for its money. It must pay a bonus on every bond sold. Then there will be great delays in raising such an enormous amount of money. Then, again, every contractor will raise his bid on account of the risk he runs.

The former could raise all the money necessary for 3 per cent. without an hour's delay, and obtain the work at the lowest possible cost. The annual cost to maintain the work for a private concern would be double what the cost would be if the Government built it. The stockholders would demand dividends of 6 per cent., while the Government would be content with its 3 per cent. and a sinking fund. If the private corporation demanded $3 a ton toll the Government could give you $1 toll.

"But how does that bring you nearer the Orient? How far are you from the Orient to-day as compared with your competitors? You are from 3,000 to 4,000 miles further off from Japan, from China, from India, from the southwest coast of South America, New York is—and that is the United States of America—than Liverpool is, your great competitor.

"The moment that Nicaragua Canal has been constructed New York is as near Hongkong as Liverpool is; 1,200 miles nearer the ports of China, 1,900 miles nearer Japan, 1,000 miles nearer Australia, nearer British India, and 2,700 miles nearer the western coast of South America."

Hawaii Should Be Annexed.

"There is a treaty pending in the United States to-day for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. You are business men, and I am not going to sentimentalize with you. I am not going to urge that New England gave Christianity and civilization to these people like our own; that their constitution and their laws, their schools and colleges, and their judiciary are modeled after ours; that we have been their guardian for fifty years. I am only going to call your attention to a few cold facts.

"What is the property of the Hawaiian Islands worth? $30,000,000. Who owns it? Americans own $30,000,000 of it. Their commerce last year was $23,000,000. We enjoyed 92½ per cent. of it. We carried in American ships last year 85 per cent. of it. There cleared from Honolulu last year 191 American ships for our ports, and the same year there cleared from the United Kingdom and from all Europe only 118 American ships. Why, that little Island of Hawaii keeps our flag on the ocean to-day.

"You are hunting for markets? Do you want to lose that one? Well, if the United States Senate does not give a two-thirds vote in favor of annexation, you have lost it. Why do I say that? I say that if the treaty is not ratified by the United States Senate in less than a year the Hawaiian Islands will be under the protectorate of Great Britain.

"Now take a little broader look at your foreign commerce. The London Times fifty years ago said: 'Whatever nation holds the Hawaiian Islands holds the key to the North Pacific.' What does the key to the North Pacific lock up? The door to the commerce of 50,000,000 people. Do you propose to let Great Britain have that? [Cries of "No! No!"] Then you should exercise your influence upon the Senate of the United States to help us get a two-thirds vote there.

"Admiral Dupont, forty-seven years ago, was investigating the defense of our country, and he made a report to the War Department, and I want to read to you an extract from that report:

"'It is impossible to estimate too highly the value and importance of the Hawaiian Islands, whether in a commercial or military point of view. Should circumstances ever place them in our hands they would prove the most important acquisition we could make in the whole Pacific Ocean, and an acquisition intimately connected with our commercial supremacy in those seas.'

The Importance of the Islands.

"What did we do when that report was made? We gave notice to the whole world to keep their hands off those islands. They had been seized four times—once by Russia, once by England, and twice by France—and we said to those three nations, 'Hereafter keep your hands off from those islands; they are under our protection.' If forty-seven years ago they were so important commercially and strategically, how about to-day?

Why, they are a thousand times more important to us now than they were then. We have a great people on the Pacific shore to be defended, great wealth, great industries. China has just awakened from a sleep of a thousand years. Japan has just arisen into the power of a great nation. Commercial wars are being carried on between Great Britain, Germany, France, Spain, Central America, Central Africa, and China, and to carry on these wars successfully they have taken every island in the entire Pacific Ocean except Samoa, which is protected in its autonomy by treaty between Great Britain and the United States and Germany, and the Hawaiian Islands.

If you have commerce in the Pacific Ocean, where are you going to rest your ships? Where are you going to get your coal? Where are you going to have your naval stations? There is but one spot left in the entire Pacific Ocean, and that is the Hawaiian Islands.

Capt. Mahan is the world's authority today on such matters, and he says in his book we must take the Hawaiian Islands when ever we righteously can; and we righteously can now.

"Now, your Nicaragua Canal, which is certain to be built, would more than tenfold increase the value of those islands. They look right exactly into its western mouth. In the hands of an enemy your canal would not be worth a cent; would be utterly useless to us. In our hands, with a naval and coaling station there, we could protect that canal and our entire western coast against the world. Now, will you help us in the Senate? [Cries of "Yes; yes, we will!"] We only lack two or three votes, and if you will help us we will get them.

Rivalry with Great Britain.

"Great Britain has banking facilities, established houses, commercial agencies, a knowledge of the wants of all peoples in all the world, and an enormous export trade. She built last year 85 per cent. of all the ships that were launched, she owns to-day nearly one-half of all the ships afloat, steam and sail. How about us? We are in the most mortifying and humiliating condition possible.

In 1818 it took one million tonnage of American ships to carry our exports and imports, and we carried 92 per cent. of them. Last year we had a little less than eight hundred thousand tonnage engaged in our ocean carrying trade. We carried 16 per cent. of our imports and 9 per cent. of our exports. We paid in 1892 foreign nations, principally Great Britain, $500,000 every single day, including Sundays, for carrying our own exports and our own imports. In 1892 our exports and imports amounted to about $2,000,000,000, and it took 750 ships with 48,000 men. We furnished 88 ships and 5,000 men.

"In 1894 two American ships cleared from the entire Atlantic Coast for Liverpool; none for Hamburg, and none for Bremen. Is it not mortifying beyond measure? Can you mention in that condition of things to meet any great successes in your endeavor to get a foreign trade? If you will just turn your eyes to the south I think you will see that plain enough. Take Mexico; we have railroad connections with Mexico, and steamship lines of our own. Our export trade to Mexico has been increasing every year until last year it was $2,000,000 more than our imports. What did it? Our own facilities for transportation to Mexico, and nothing else.

"Take South America, with 33,500,000 people, republics like ours, in full sympathy with us, wishing to trade with us, around whom we cast the aegis of the Monroe Doctrine. The import trade of South America for last year was $240,000,000. Great Britain furnished $100,000,000, France $50,000,000, Germany $35,000,000, and the United States $34,000,000.

What He Would Do if Dictator.

If I were a dictator with absolute power in this Republic, I would build the Nicaragua Canal, I would annex the Hawaiian Islands, I would aid in the construction of a railroad from our Southern border down to Terra del Fuego, I would establish swift steamship lines to Japan, Australia, and to every commercial port in South America, and then, by reciprocity treaty or in any other lawful way in which it can be done, I would participate largely in the trade of the Orient, and I would take entirely the trade of Mexico, of South America, and of the Central American States by the free admission of all our goods into them.

Costly, say you? Yes; costly. There was never anything worth purchasing yet that did not command its price. Costly? Not so costly as to find yourself decreasing in profit from year to year, and decreasing in demand at home from year to year; cutting down wages of your intelligent workmen from year to year; and, finally, degrading and reducing them to the condition of the workmen of Europe.

Why, gentlemen, that is so costly that it might—it might I say—risk the life of the Republic itself.

WHAT C. E. SMITH SAID.

Points in His Discussion of Reciprocity and Commercial Expansion.

Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia took for his subject, "Reciprocity and Commercial Expansion." Part of what he said follows:

This is a National assemblage with an international aim and aspiration. It is fit that the President of the United States should be here. The Chief Magistrate of the Republic, whoever he might be, would honor himself and his exalted trust in giving the honor of his presence and the sanction of his approval to such a memorable gathering of American manufacturers. But it is peculiarly appropriate and auspicious that this greatest of such occasions should be signalized by the participation of that distinguished President who is the pre-eminent representative of the American policy which has made our manufactures what they are, and who became President because of his heroic and unfaltering devotion to these high American interests. And it would be a surpassing glory which would make the Administration of President McKinley shine among the most lustrous in our history if it should crown our matchless home development by ringing in a new epoch of commercial expansion.

The time is ripe and the hour has come. The past half century has been the age of internal upbuilding; we approach now the age of external activity. For fifty years and more the genius and energy of man have been unlocking the occult and mysterious forces of nature, and applying them to the development of the inherent resources and embryotic possessions of the nations. It has been the era of steam and railroads and electricity.

A Struggle for Empire and Trade.

The advancing and amazing power of production under modern appliances has outstripped the wildest dreams of imagination. A greatly increased capacity of consumption has followed this magical advance, but it has not kept pace with the magnified power of production, and the economic problem of the world to-day is the distribution of the surplus. Under this stress the great nations of Europe are struggling for empire and trade.

In this strenuous rivalry for enlarged commerce, where is our great Republic to stand? Are we to stand with folded hands and let the prizes slip? We cannot enter upon aggression and conquest. We do not seek territorial aggrandizement. But we shall not renounce the right of commercial aspiration, and we shall let the whole world understand that we aim at the peaceful triumphs of friendly intercourse and reciprocal trade.

Our position is supreme. Our country lies midway between the East and the West. It arches and dominates the continent. With the isthmian canal constructed and under our undisputed control, as it must be, wedding the two oceans, practically giving us a continuous coast-line and cutting in half the commercial routes of the Western world, we shall hold the key of its rising trade and be the master force in all its broad influence and policy.

With this commanding position and opportunity, what are our resources and present achievements? What are the elements of power with which we engage in the world's rivalry? The astonishing story sounds like a rhapsody. The American people grow one-fifth of the world's wheat, seven-eighths of its cotton, and nine-tenths of its corn. We consume one-third of its wool and one-half of its metals. We do two-fifths of its mining in value and hold nearly one-half of all its coal fields. We make one-fourth of its iron and one-third of its steel. We have one-third more railroad mileage than all Europe, and with only one-fifth of Europe's population, we do four-fifths as much railroad business.

We earn every year nearly as much as Great Britain, Germany, Austria, and Italy put together. We manufacture one-third of all that comes from the teeming workshops and factories of the whole world, and in thirty years, so rapid is our advance, the aggregate growth of our industries has been more than double that of England, France, and Germany combined. Though the young est of all the nations, with a flag but little over a century old, we possess one-fifth of all the wealth of the world.

The One Field Yet to be Conquered.

These fabulous figures show both our unequalled power of production and our unparalleled capacity of consumption. Our greatness has been within ourselves. The field of foreign commerce is the only material realm we have yet to conquer. The commerce of England represents more than one-third of the value of her chief occupations, while the commerce of the United States represents less than one-tenth of ours.

It is a triumphant vindication of the American policy that it has first created and established our American industries, that then it has given them unchallenged sovereignty within our own vast domain, and that now it has fortified and equipped them to enter into the world's arduous competition. What are the requisites in this lofty National enterprise? The first is that our ruling statesmanship shall have a true conception of the majestic destiny of the Republic and a just understanding of the practical methods of realization. High National policy and broad commercial expansion go hand in hand. Trade follows the flag the world around, and it is for statesmanship to carry forward the flag, not in militant ambition, not in territorial greed, but in dignified National assertion, in commanding moral power and in direct material intercourse.

The end we aim at is clear; the means are within our reach. A merchant marine which shall revive our early prestige on the sea, a navy which shall command respect for the voice of our authority, commercial lines which shall run direct to the pivotal ports, the isthmian canal which shall be the focus of Continental transit and trade; all these we must have, and over all the crowning genius of reciprocity. It was the glory of the McKinley bill that it preserved our own domain for our own products and inaugurated reciprocal agreements for exchangeable products. Under its beneficent policy many treaties of reciprocity were negotiated, their quickening impulse was immediately felt in expanding trade, in defiance of our interests and against the protests of those who had plighted faith with us they were wantonly overthrown, and in spirit and substance they must be re-established.

Definition of Reciprocity.

Reciprocity is the polar star of commercial expansion. Its logic is not the logic of free trade, but the logic of mutual concessions and advantageous exchanges. It is not an open door and no return, but it is fair play for what others have to sell in acknowledgement of fair play for what we have to sell. Its principle rightly understood is axiomatic. Brazil grows coffee and makes no machinery. We make machinery and grow no coffee. She needs the fabrics of our forges and factories, and we need the fruit of her tropical soil. We agree to concessions for her coffee and she agrees to concessions for our machinery; that is reciprocity. It is the despair of Lord Salisbury, who confessed that England had stripped herself of the weapons; it is the proud and enduring distinction of a great American statesman; and, joined to correlative measures, it is the sure key with which we shall unlock the door of foreign trade and complete the pre-eminence of the Republic.

Central and South America invite us with their 70,000,000 people and their thousand millions of foreign commerce. We take more than a quarter of their exports and furnish only a tenth of their imports. We are on the same continent; we belong to the same great political system; we are the guardians of American destiny, and as our Republic is the acknowledged political primate of the Western Hemisphere, shall we not also by enlightened and progressive statesmanship gain the undisputed primacy in all its trade?

Nor do we hesitate to knock at the door of Europe. Under the McKinley bill we made treaties of reciprocity with France, Germany, and Austria. Our market was their necessity, and, armed with the weapon of reciprocity, we answered that their necessity was our opportunity, and that they could not have advantages here unless they gave us advantages in return. The aim was sure, and, like Capt. Scott's coon, they came down. With the restoration of the weapon why should we not have a restoration of virile Americanism in dealing with Europe?

Opportunity in the Orient.

Turn the other way, and we face the Orient, toward which we are stretching our hand over the Pacific. Japan and China are the surprising and significant revelations of these later days. In one form or another they are coming into the momentous drama of the hour. There, around the Yellow Sea and the adjacent waters, is a population of 500,000,000 and a potential trade of thousands of millions. Why should we not play for our legitimate share of the great stake?

The other day the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, with that imperial spirit which has made England's greatness, proclaimed that the door of China's future and commerce must not be closed to England, who would at all hazards maintain her rights, and the whole British people sounded the responsive echo. There is something magnificent and inspiring in that heroic and dauntless national assertion. Our voice is peaceful, and our power is moral; but moral power backed with high purpose and with the majesty of the republic weighs with armaments in the forum of nations, and a responsible deliverance, made with something of British spirit, that the United States must not be counted out in determining the fate even of the coast of Asia would resound across the continents.

REMARKS OF H. E. HOWLAND.

He Speaks on the Effects of a Nation's Laws Upon Its Industries.

Henry E. Howland was called upon to discuss "The Industries of a Nation as Affected by Its Laws." He said:

Mr. Chairman, Mr. President, and Gentlemen: I have the privilege of speaking to you upon a topic which lies so open to the statistician and propounder of facts that I have determined

the Committee on Resolutions, the convention indorsed the proposed legislation in Congress for the enlargement of the facilities of the United States Patent Office.

The Officers Nominated.

The Committee on Nominations reported the following ticket: President—Theodore C. Search of Philadelphia; Treasurer—Charles A. Schieren of New York; Secretary—E. P. Wilson of Cincinnati.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller stirred up a temporary flurry of excitement by taking the floor against the re-election of E. P. Wilson as Secretary. He had no complaint to make against Mr. Wilson, but he thought that the Secretary's office should be in New York, and he favored the selection of Charles E. Locke for that post. As Vice President of the association for New York, Mr. Miller had asked Mr. Locke to act as his representative during the past year, and he was satisfied that Mr. Locke was capable of doing a great deal of effective work for the association.

Mr. Miller regretted that the Committee on Nomnations had not held a more formal meeting in order that he might have appeared before them and urged upon them the necessity of selecting a Secretary to serve in New York. He was not even informed when the committee's meeting would be held. He had assured Mr. Locke within the past year that if he would give his services to the association he (Mr. Miller) would recommend to this convention that he be made Secretary.

Mr. Miller Aroused.

At this point some of the delegates began to laugh, whereupon ex-Senator Miller exclaimed, with spirit: "What are you gentlemen laughing at? I have not told Mr. Locke that I would elect him Secretary of this association. I simply told him that if he would devote his time and attention to our work during the past year I would ask this convention to elect him a Secretary with an office in New York. Such an election, I am convinced, would be to the benefit of the association, and I am only doing my duty in making this recommendation. A very large amount of money will have to be raised this coming year if the work of the association is to be prosecuted successfully, and in no better way can the collection of this large sum be assured than by having a branch office in New York City."

In view of Mr. Miller's suggestion that Mr. Locke be made Secretary instead of Mr. Wilson, the convention resolved to vote for each candidate separately. Mr. Search was thereupon chosen President and Mr. Schieren Treasurer.

E. M. Thresher of Ohio made an earnest appeal for the election of Mr. Wilson as Secretary. To the East had been given both the President and the Treasurer, and he thought that the West should have at least one of the executive officers. Mr. Thresher said that New York was great, and he hoped that it would be magnanimous and not take everything.

Mr. Wilson Elected Secretary.

Mr. Miller then withdrew the name of Mr. Locke, and Mr. Wilson was elected Secretary without a dissenting vote. The following Vice Presidents were chosen from the States represented in the association:

Alabama	T. W. Pratt.
Connecticut	Pliny Jewell.
California	J. G. Hamilton.
Delaware	C. W. Pusey.
Georgia	J. F. Hanson.
Illinois	Charles F. Quincy.
Indiana	D. M. Parry.
Kansas	Thomas Ryan.
Kentucky	W. C. Nones.
Maine	Charles R. Milliken.
Maryland	David L. Bartlett.
Massachusetts	William C. Lovering.
Mississippi	W. T. Adams.
Michigan	George H. Barbour.
Missouri	L. D. Kingsland.
New Jersey	Benjamin Atha.
New York	Charles A. Moore.
North Carolina	D. A. Tompkins.
Ohio	John H. Patterson.
Pennsylvania	John H. Converse.
Rhode Island	Samuel M. Nicholson.
South Carolina	Ellison A. Smyth.
Tennessee	C. D. Mitchell.
Vermont	Henry Fairbanks.
West Virginia	N. E. Whitaker.
Wisconsin	F. W. Sivyer.

Cincinnati was selected as the place for holding the next annual meeting. Invitations were considered from Indianapolis, Detroit, and Buffalo, but the vote for Cincinnati was unanimous. The matter of fixing a date for the annual meeting was left with the Executive Committee.

Rudolph Dolge, who was sent to Caracas, Venezuela, by the National Association of Manufacturers to establish there a sample warehouse for the exhibition of American goods, made a statement of the progress made in the enterprise. The convention then adjourned sine die.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CITY.

He Came to Attend the Banquet of the Manufacturers' National Association.

President McKinley arrived in New York shortly after 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was driven at once to the Windsor Hotel. He had come to attend the manufacturers' dinner at the Waldorf Astoria last night. He traveled from Washington in a special train of two Pullman cars, engine, and tender, over the Pennsylvania Railroad. Only two stops were made, at Wilmington and at Philadelphia. The party consisted of Mr. McKinley, his private secretary J. A. Potter, Thomas W. Cridler, C. A. Moore, and R. A. C. Smith, the committee of the Manufacturers' Association; Senator Frye of Maine, L. G. McWilliam, chief clerk in the State Department, and Mrs. McWilliam. Joseph H. Choate met the train at Philadelphia and had a five-minutes' talk with Mr. McKinley.

Mrs. McKinley and Miss Mabel McKinley, who were expected, were not with him. Mrs. McKinley was at a reception Wednesday night, and was too much fatigued to accompany the President and her niece did not care to leave her.

Several hundred persons, men and women, were at the Jersey City station when the train arrived. The police kept them on the street, away from the platform, and lined the approach to the ferry slip, where the New Brunswick, one of the new ferryboats, gayly decorated with flags, was awaiting the Presidential party.

Greeted by Mr. Schieren.

Charles A. Schieren, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, of the Manufacturers' Reception Committee, boarded the train as soon as it came to a stop and was taken into the Pickwick, the President's car. He told Mr. McKinley the Reception Committee was awaiting him on the ferryboat, and offered his arm to escort him through the baggage room to the elevator. The others of the party followed. The crowd cheered as Mr. McKinley crossed the short platform, and he raised his hat and bowed in response. He wore a black overcoat, black trousers, and a silk hat, and looked thinner and paler than he did on his last visit to this city, but he said he felt in excellent condition and had enjoyed the journey.

On the ferryboat he was met by the Reception Committee and was introduced to them one by one. Mr. Schieren acted as master of ceremonies. Each of the committee shook hands with the President and bowed in reply to the brief speech: "Gentlemen, I am delighted to see you," which included them all.

The committee was composed of Stewart Hartshorne, Richard Young, George E. Fays, Frank L. Babbott, Seth M. Milliken, Col. Augustus G. Paine, Charles H. Webb, Edward R. Ladew, Charles E. Hauselt, Alan McNaughton, William Brookfield, L. W. Fay, Jordan L. Mott, William C. Beers, Charles A. Schieren, Jr., T. B. Kent, William L. Pierce, N. P. Otis, E. A. McAlpin, Frank S. Witherbee, L. M. Palmer, Frederick L. Squier, George R. Robinson, Eberhard Faber, Richard Butler, H. C. Valentine, Henry S. Manning, Walter C. Gibson, J. Fred Ackerman, E. D. Church, J. Walter Spalding, J. G. Dunscom, William C. Barker, Theodore F. Miller, William F. Carroll, and Charles T. Hughes.

From Ferry House to Hotel.

At the ferry house, at the foot of West Twenty-third Street, were nine patrolmen under Capt. Walsh and Serget. Coffey of the West Twentieth Street Station with five mounted policemen. There was no crowd, less than fifty persons being present when the six carriages rolled out of the ferry house. No flag was flying on the ferry house, and there was no excitement. The President rode in an open coach, sitting beside C. A. Moore. Opposite to them were R. A. C. Smith and T. A. Porter. There mounted policemen acted as escort.

Only sixteen of the Reception Committee drove to the Windsor, where a committee meeting was held to decide some of the minor details of the reception with which it was intended to close the festivities of the evening.

The procession drove along Twenty-fourth Street to Fifth Avenue and along Fifth Avenue to the Windsor. Although the mounted escort attracted some attention there was no demonstration along the line, and no cheering. Here and there a man took his hat off to the carriage and Mr. McKinley responded in like manner. The Seventh Regiment Band, playing on the balcony over the hotel entrance, had attracted some hundred or so persons and they cheered as Mr. McKinley dismounted from his carriage and entered the hotel.

The hotel corridors were crowded, but four policemen on duty kept the entrance clear, and the President walked directly to the stairway and to the rooms reserved for him on the first floor, to the south of the main entrance. The suite includes two bedrooms, a sitting room, and dining room, and is the one usually occupied by Mr. and Mrs. McKinley when they visit New York. There were no special decorations of the rooms, but there were flowers in plenty.

Several cards were sent to the rooms, but Mr. Porter sent down word that Mr. McKinley was a little tired and would prefer not to receive any visitors. At 6 o'clock Mr. McKinley, with Mr. Porter, Warner Miller, R. A. C. Smith, and C. A. Moore, was driven to the Waldorf-Astoria and taken to the reception room of the State apartments. There he held an informal reception until 6:45 o'clock, when it was time to go to the banquet hall. He stood between Warner Miller and Theodore C. Search, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, and shook hands with all comers.

At the close of the banquet, although it was then long past midnight, Mr. McKinley returned to the reception room and held another reception. Some two or three hundred men and a few of the women who had enjoyed the speechmaking from the boxes were presented to him.

After this was at an end the Presidential party were conducted to their coaches. Fifth Avenue was exceedingly slippery, and it was not deemed safe for the carriages to go over the steep hill between Thirty-fourth and Forty-second Streets. A circuitous route was taken to the Windsor Hotel. The President sought his room immediately and retired.

Mr. McKinley will start for Washington this morning at 11 o'clock.

THE MOVEMENT AGAINST PLATT

Mr. Gruber Pained to Learn that Election District Chairmen Are Disloyal to His Organization.

"Abe" Gruber of the Republican County Committee spent a bad half hour a few days ago when he learned that some of the election district Chairman of his organization in the Twenty-first Assembly District were displaying signs of disloyalty to the machine. He made several inquiries and discovered that the new anti-Platt organiaztion has been making inroads into his organization.

A few days ago he wrote to W. H. Irving, Vice Chairman of the Republican organization of the Forty-first Election District of the Twenty-first Assembly District, asking if Chairman Bartels had joined the "Antis," and in reply received the following:

"Yours of the 21st at hand. In reply, I have joined the new organization. I am in full sympathy with the efforts to change the management of the Republican Party in this district. I believed in my party leaders until after the last election; then I got the roll for this district and found that it was, as claimed by my opponents, 'padded.' Of the first twenty names I looked up I found ten had moved and so long ago they were forgotten. Six laughed in my face and said they were Democrats and had always been such, and wondered why they received Republican notices. The balance, four, including myself, were Republicans. So it was throughout the district. With this state of affairs, was it any wonder we were defeated in the last election? This accounts for the 'fake' enrollment of 83,000 Republicans in the county."

But this is not the only evidence that has been given recently that the anti-Platt organization is extending its membership. Sub-committees of the Committee of Fifty-three are meeting almost every night for organization, and the leaders in the movement say that the organization is in the field to stay. At the headquarters of the committee, in the St. James Building, last night, the following statement was issued:

"A great deal has been recently said in some Republican papers, and by some Republicans, upon the subject of party harmony as a result of contemplated action by the Legislature. A clear statement of this organization's position upon that question should perhaps be made.

"The organization known as 'The Republicans of the County of New York' is in the field to stay. It came into existence because honest Republicans felt that longer submission to corrupt and incompetent 'leadership' would as surely bring about the permanent disruption of the party in this State, and in this County more particularly, as the success of Bryanism would be the ruin of the Nation. We are thoroughly in earnest in our intention to create a new and representative organization of the party in this county. We do not recognize the present so-called organization as legally in existence. The machine and all sympathizers with it may as well understand, now and for all time, that the supporters of the new movement can no longer be fooled by worn-out tricks and promises of reform within and by the machine.

"In our judgment, harmony means surrender. We are an organized, indignant protest against bossism and the crime of 1897, and are in no mood to be conciliated, appeased, or harmonized by any effort, however apparently sincere, which may emanate from the present machine, its bosses, or sympathizers, or from weak-kneed Republicans in this or any part of the State or Nation who fear for the results. Our fight against the present bosses and their methods will go on until one or the other of us is exterminated."

CROKER SEES McLAUGHLIN AGAIN.

It Is Said that They Want the Places of Six Police Justices.

Richard Croker, accompanied by President York of the Police Board, visited Brooklyn yesterday and had a long conference with Hugh McLaughlin. The details of the conference could not be learned, but it was rumored in political circles that Mr. Croker had visited Mr. McLaughlin with a view of arranging for the dismissal of the six Republican Police Justices who now occupy places that the Democrats are anxious to fill with men from their own party.

This patronage, with the clerks and stenographers to be appointed, will amount to about $200,000 a year, and the Democrats are clamoring for the places.

It was reported that the six Republicans would in all probability be informed tomorrow that their places would be needed for other men.

ASPIRANTS FOR FIRE CHIEF.

Tammany Hall politicians were interested yesterday in the report which was in circulation to the effect that the Tammany Hall leaders had asked for the removal of Hugh Bonner, Chief of the Fire Department. It is known that Battalion Chief Thomas Ahearn, a brother of State Senator John F. Ahearn, is a candidate for the place, and, it is said that he has the indorsement of thirty-three of the thirty-seven Assembly district leaders.

Battalion Chief Thomas Lally of the Fifth District is also a candidate for the place, and it is said that he, too, has strong backing for the place. He has already spoken with Mayor Van Wyck and John F. Carroll about the matter, and his friends say he has some assurance that he will get the place.

Chief Bonner is not known as an organization man, but nevertheless his friends feel confident that he will retain his place. The salary of Chief of the Fire Department is $6,000, but this may not after all go to the organization aspirants, for it is not definitely known whether or not Commissioner Scannell has the power to remove him. The Board of Underwriters will doubtless take some action in the case if Commissioner Scannell should announce Mr. Bonner's removal.

Bride of a Week Wants a Divorce.

AURORA, Ill., Jan. 27.—Mrs. John M. Little, the wife of a dentist, began suit to-day for divorce. They were married a week ago, having eloped to Milwaukee. She is only seventeen years of age. She had assisted Dr. Little in his business, and married him two or three months after his first wife secured a divorce.

Little, who will not contest the suit, says he would rather face death itself, than live another week with his young wife.

An Elevated Road Blockade.

Engine 314 of the Sixth Avenue Elevated Line broke down last night at the Fifty-ninth Street Station on its way downtown and caused a blockade of nearly three-quarters of an hour. A switch engine ran the train upon the middle track and another engine finally took it to its destination. The sale of tickets from Ninety-third to Fifty-ninth Streets was suspended between 9 and 10 o'clock.

"Quo Vadis."

Read what is said about it by HARRY THURSTON PECK, Professor of Latin in Columbia College, in THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, of Saturday, Jan. 29, published by THE NEW YORK TIMES.—Adv.

THE LEITER WHEAT BOOM

Chicago Bull Syndicate Claims to control All the Surplus Stock of the Country.

TOO MUCH WHEAT EXPORTED

George E. French, Manager of the Combination, Says It Has Control of the Market—Cash Price Advanced 5 Cents.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—"Basing our estimates on the Government figures, we think we now own every bushel of surplus wheat in this country," said George E. French, the active manager of the big wheat combination, to-day, speaking for himself and Joseph Leiter, who is the visible head of the "clique." "According to the most reliable estimates obtainable we think there are not more than 15,000,000 bushels of wheat unaccounted for. Scattered over different parts of the country we have holdings of at least that amount, so we can safely claim to have possession of all the surplus."

The Government estimate of 530,000,000 bushels for last year's crop added to the 30,000,000 bushels carried over from the crop of 1896, gave Mr. French his basis of 560,000,000 bushels as the original supply. This he proceeded to dispose of as follows: Exported to date, 145,000,000 bushels; estimated necessary for home consumption, 340,000,000 bushels; estimated necessary for seed, 60,000,000 bushels, making a total of 545,000,000 bushels out of the way. The difference between the original estimated supply and the amount accounted for is 15,000,000 bushels.

This is the amount of wheat which, according to Mr. French, furnishes the key to the situation and on which the "clique" has put a price of 10 cents in advance of the Chicago price for May wheat, whatever that may be from day to day.

"The situation is simply this," declared Mr. French. "Everything goes to show that this country has sent abroad no more than its exportable supply. We think wheat has been overexported to the extent of 15,000,000 or 20,000,000 bushels, and that the United States is the country in which to sell."

The bulls in wheat to-day gave another example of how completely they are in control of the immediate course of that market. The Leiter party used January to urge on the excitement of shorts, hoisting the price of that delivery to 105, an advance of 5 cents since yesterday. General covering by shorts resulted in a 2⅜@2¼c. advance in May, while July closed 1¾c. higher, with the largest trade in both futures for some time. Reports that Russia would soon become an importer, a big flour business, and strong outside markets all contributed to the strength and made the advance easy.

May, which closed yesterday at 94⅜ cents, opened to-day at 94¼@94¼ cents, while July started ¼@⅜ of a cent higher, at from 85⅝ cents to 86 cents. The opening advance encountered very free realizing, some of which was credited to Leiter, but the selling resulted in the May price only reacting to 95@95⅛ cents, and for two hours a fight was waged around 95¼ cents for control of the market.

About midday, and after the receipt of strong closing cables, the fun commenced, and for the third day in succession January furnished the sensation. Up to that time that delivery had been heard of but seldom. Leiter brokers again appeared in their pit, and their bids of $1.02 for January, 2 cents above yesterday's closing price, started the shorts in the futures in a hurry. The price of May advanced almost as fast as the cash figures did. For a few minutes the excitement was intense, and the hunt for cover which took place jumped May to 96 cents, January in the meantime being quoted at $1.02½.

The market quieted down some for a time, but about half an hour from the close the buying fever again broke out as the jumping of January was renewed. In a very short space of time January was bid up to $1.05, May to 97¼ cents, and July to 87⅛ cents. There the price hung, with heavy trading. At the close January was quoted at $1.04⅞, May at 97⅛@97¼ cents, and July at 87¼ cents.

A New York message received shortly after the close said Leiter had sold 2,000,000 bushels of wheat for shipment abroad.

TO OUST EBBETS AND FRENCH.

Henry R. Nostrand Claims a Seventh District Seat as Councilman.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—An application was made to-day by Henry R. Nostrand to Attorney General Hancock to commence actions in the Supreme Court to oust from office Charles H. Ebbets and Henry French, holding certificates of election as Councilmen from the Seventh Council District of New York. The district comprises the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth Wards of Brooklyn.

Of the three members elected in the district, only one, Adam H. Leich, the Republican and Citizens' Union candidate, has an undisputed title to his office. Nostrand, Ebbets, and French were three Democratic candidates for election. Nostrand alleges that if the ballots were counted properly he would have five more votes than Ebbets, and probably more than French.

He was represented by ex-District Attorney James W. Ridgway, who introduced in evidence before the Attorney General to-day photographs of the official count of the votes, which, he alleges, show that it was changed so as to defeat Nostrand and elect Ebbets. Thomas E. Pearsall appeared for Ebbets and ex-Justice Clement for French. They argued that both Ebbets and French were elected on the face of the returns; that there was absolutely no truth in the charge that the official count had been changed in favor of either, and that as they were honestly elected it would be an injustice to compel them to submit to a court trial.

Attorney General Hancock reserved his decision.

Tennessee Senatorship.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 27.—The Democratic Senatorial caucus to-night again failed to make a nomination for United States Senator. Twelve ballots were taken, the last standing: McMillin, 35; Taylor, 29; Turley, 26. The only change during the evening was one vote from Turley to Taylor.

DANCE AT W. STARR MILLER'S.

Cotillion Danced Before Supper at a Meeting of the Fashionable Set.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller gave a dance last night at their home, 39 Fifth Avenue. There was a large and representative attendance.

The cotillion was danced before supper, which was served at 11:45 P. M. Berger's Hungarian orchestra supplied the music. The favors for the women were ribboned tambourines, directoire wands, pincushions, sashes, and slippers filled with natural flowers. The men received ribboned whistles, fancy ribbons, photograph frames, brocade tobacco bags, and boutonnieres.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Reid, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. P. Cooper Hewitt, R. K. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mrs. Frederick Edey, Miss Josephine W. Johnson, Harper Pennington, Stephen Henry Olin, James Otis, Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. McVickar, Miss King, Miss Pomeroy, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., J. P. D. Lanier, Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Brice, Worthington Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Miss Leiter, J. Innes Kane, Miss Cameron, Lispenard Stewart, and Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Stewart.

The Church Temperance Society coffee van was in use, though the slippery sidewalk caused it to overturn, and some of the contents were spoiled, on the way to the house.

A Hurricane Near Odessa.

ODESSA, Jan. 27.—A hurricane has worked immense destruction in this district. Whole villages have been devastated, and the damage to shipping is enormous.

Hawaii and Japan.

Dispatches from Washington state that there are about to be important developments in the Japanese imbroglio with the Government of the Hawaiian Islands. However this may be, certain it is that the disturbance of the stomach caused by simple indigestion will develop into chronic dyspepsia unless checkmated at the start. The finest stomachic is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which promptly rectifies gastric trouble, and does away with irregularity of the bowels and liver.

SHERIFF'S PANEL HAPPY.

Annual Dinner at Delmonico's Marked by Humorous Jests and Funny Speechmaking.

Members and guests of the second panel, Sheriff's Jury, met in the main dining room of Delmonico's last night, and, as one of those present remarked, "got the cobwebs off their brains." The annual event was marked by the usual merriment, jollity, and general levity. Only at times was real serious matter discussed, and then it was seemingly only for the purpose of making more pronounced the pleasantry that passed around the board.

All told, in exact figures, there were 213 persons who partook of the banquet, which cost very little less than $25 a plate. Of affairs of the kind more successful there were none. Judge James Fitzgerald presided. Some blamed him for the complete good humor which prevailed, basing their convictions upon his happy manner of introducing those who followed him in the initial speech. The speakers praised their auditors, and the latter applauded the speakers, and so every one was in the throes of good fellowship.

The menu was interluded with those good things to drink which put edge on speech, and when the regulation beverage sparkled on the board Judge Fitzgerald rose and said he was fully equal to the occasion.

Rapid transit, he said, was needed, especially to Klondike. He was not going into local needs in this line because those had already received a "little" discussion. He spoke of other matters eloquently, but not earnestly.

He presented Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn as the honored guest, and the latter declared if he had the eloquence of the Judge he would devote his time to the prospective freedom of Ireland. He declared he was not a speaker, but a business men who intended to be loyal. Three cheers and a tiger greeted him as he sat down.

The Rev. G. R. Vanderwater followed. He was surprised to be called upon, although he confessed he had attended all the dinners of the panel for seven years.

Simeon Ford of the Grand Union Hotel arose, stocked with very funny sayings, each gracefully rounded out with choice remarks concerning Sheriff Dunn and existing officials.

Senator Thomas F. Grady objected to a few light remarks made by Mr. Ford on the members of the Legislature, especially to the one in which Mr. Ford gave it as the general opinion that individuals of that body were men who were good for nothing else, had hayseed in their hair, and fertile soil upon their shoes. Mr. Grady then declared himself for the Ellsworth bill, and all legislation which frowned upon such editors as allowed their papers to come out with family skeletons and scandalous untruths about the women of the country.

He said he would favor legislation to stop such articles. He was roundly cheered.

Other speakers were ex-Magistrate Job E. Hedges and Edward Lauterbach. The souvenirs given to all were solid silver lamps, handsomely designed after the form of loving cups.

LEATHER DEALER RUNS OFF.

A Boston Man Raises Money on Bills of Lading and Buys United States Bonds.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—Abraham Tebbitts, formerly a leather dealer of 116 Bedford Street, has disappeared, after having obtained from bankers about $20,000 in cash on bills of lading for leather valued at $30,000. He bought the leather from various dealers, promising to get the money for it on the bills of lading and turn it over to them. His reputation was good, as he had been in business here three years. He is about forty-five years old, and has been missing since Tuesday afternoon. He once represented the London commission house of Tebbits Brothers.

Capt. McCloskey of the New York Detective Bureau yesterday gave warning that the following United States bonds were in Tibbetts's possession; United States coupon 4 per cent. bonds of 1925, $1,000, Nos. 86, 185, 2,597, 2,606, 10,062, 10,063, 10,064, 10,065, 20,060, 12,446, 10,066, 2,586, 2,587, 599, 66,465, 82,907, 4,832, 500; $500, Nos. 3,060, 3,062, 3,063, 3,064, 3,065, 3,066, 3,067, 3,070; $100, Nos. 4,731, 4,721, 4,722, 3,834, the total amounting to $20,400.

Tibbetts is said to have bought these securities with the proceeds of his leather operations. The detectives and police here are watching outgoing steamers, but they do not believe Tibbetts will try to get out of the country from here. He does not seem to have been known in the leather trade here, and no New York people have lost by him so far as can be learned.

ELMIRA REFORMATORY CHARGES

Resolution for an Investigation of Alleged Abuses.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—Assemblyman Mahar of New York has prepared the draft of his Elmira reformatory investigating resolution, which he expects to offer at to-morrow morning's session. The text of the resolution is as follows:

"Whereas, a responsible press and the urgent appeals of two Governors of this State in their annual messages have directed attention to manifest abuses that have grown up in the management of the Elmira Reformatory,

"Resolved, That the Speaker of this House be authorized to appoint a special committee of five with full power to send for persons and papers and hold sessions in Albany to inquire into the existence of such abuses and report such recommendations as may be deemed necessary and proper for their correction."

CAPT. CARTER'S COURT-MARTIAL.

Thomas J. Agnew Says He Was Offered $500 to Withdraw a Bid.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 27.—Thomas J. Agnew was called to the stand in the Carter court-martial this morning. He testified that in 1894 he put in a bid for a friend for improving Cumberland Sound, in Capt. Carter's office. One of the Gaynors approached him and offered him $500 to withdraw the bid. He refused the offer. When the bids were opened, John M. Bangs of New York got the contract. He is related to one of the Gaynors.

Chief Clerk J. W. O. Sterley followed Mr. Agnew with documentary evidence. Upon cross-examination he testified that the advertisements for bids had always been published by Capt. Carter just as they were approved by the War Department, dates and all, and that in no instances were changes made, except in one case, where the specifications had not been approved until a month after the time set for opening bids. Then a change was necessary, but that was the only case.

GEORGIA'S GOVERNOR CRITICISED

Newspapers Blame Him for Going to a Sunday Bull Fight.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 27.—Several of the religious weekly newspapers of Georgia made attacks on Gov. Atkinson of this State because he recently attended a Sunday bull fight in Mexico. They characterized his action as indecent, undignified, and unchristian, and unworthy of the Governor of the State.

Several secular publications have taken up the attack, approving it, and it is said political capital will be made out of the incident by arousing the sentiment of churchgoers against the Governor.

Tom L. Johnson Selling Out.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 27.—Tom L. Johnson practically has sold out his interest in the Consolidated Street Railway. Originally Mr. Johnson held between 12,000 and 15,000 shares, and was the largest stockholder in the company. Mr. Johnson during the past few weeks has sold some very large blocks of his stock. The price is not reported.

"If you see a thing too often, you no longer see it; if you hear a thing too often, you no longer hear it." Perhaps you've seen and heard so much of "Pearline" that it makes no impression upon you. Then it's time to wake up and look about and see what Pearline is doing for other women. Pearline gives the easiest, quickest, most economical washing and cleaning. 579

Millions NOW USE Pearline

A PALACE FOR IMMIGRANTS

New York Design for the New Buildings of the Ellis Island Station Accepted.

THE EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR

Elaborate Arrangements for the Safety and Convenience of Arriving People and Their Friends—Everything Made Fireproof.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Treasury Department has chosen for the new buildings of the United States Immigrant Station on Ellis Island, in New York Harbor, the design submitted by Boring & Tilton, architects of New York City. The judges upon whose recommendation the choice was made are Robert S. Peabody of Boston, T. P. Chandler of Philadelphia, and James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, all leading members of the American Institute of Architects.

The main building will be a dignified structure, in a rather free adaptation of the French Renaissance, and will be an ornament to the harbor. It will be of brick, with trimmings of light stone, 62 feet high, with a tower rising 100 feet from the ground, 300 feet front by 166 feet deep. It will be as near absolutely fire-proof as science and ingenuity can make it.

Pass In by Private Entrance.

Immigrants will pass from the barges to the building by a spacious private entrance sheltered from outside observation and the weather. They will go up the main stairs to the second floor where they will be examined by physicians and matrons. Suspects will be placed in convenient adjacent inclosures, the sexes being separated. These inclosures open into the medical examination rooms, where there will be every facility for rapid, thorough, and comfortable examinations.

Those who passed the first general examination will pass into the aisles in the large examination room and undergo the inspection of the registrars and comply with the other necessary formalities. Those who are discharged will go directly forward and down a main stairway. In passing out they will go through a corridor with glass sides, through which people in the general information and waiting rooms will have full view of them.

They will go directly out through a gangway to the New York ferry or into the Italian Bureau. Railroad and steamer ticket offices and the railroad clearing house will be placed at convenient places along the route of exit. There will be a large general railroad waiting room and five special waiting rooms, all connected with lunch counters and the baggage room.

Special Room for New York.

There will be a large room especially for immigrants for New York temporarily detained. This will have a lunch counter, telegraph booth, and other conveniences, and the floor will rise amphitheatre style, so that waiting friends can see all those who are detained.

The subjects of special inquiry will be shut off from the possibility of communication with witnesses, who will have a room of their own.

Dormitories to accommodate 900 persons will be provided or the second and third floors. In case of need, room can be made for 400 to 500 more.

The offices of the Commissioner and his assistants, and the Chief Medical Examiner and staff, the Treasurer, the Chief Engineer, Chief Inspector, and Contract Labor Bureau will be on the second floor, and easy of access. The record room will run through two stories, and will connect with the main office and statistician's room.

Landing Agents' rooms, Customs Inspectors' rooms and offices, Deputy Collectors' and Appraisers' offices, all with lockers and other equipments, will be on the ground floor. Rooms for matrons, missionaries, the restaurant keeper, scrub women, and janitor will also be on this floor.

Some Minor Arrangements.

A corridor will surround the entire central portion of the main building on the second floor. The main office will have access to every portion of the building. All connecting doors and the staircases will be of fire-proof steel.

The tops of the annexed buildings will be arranged with roof gardens for the benefit of immigrants. The hospital will harmonize with the main building, and will accommodate forty-five patients easily, and more if necessary.

Congress has authorized the expenditure of $600,000 for the re-establishment of the station, but the Treasury Department has recommended that the appropriation be increased to $1,000,000, so that all the appointments and equipments may be of the best and latest kinds.

FATALLY SHOT BY BURGLARS.

Christian Klein Attacked in His Mill in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 27.—Christian Klein, President of the Cincinnati Flour and Feed Company, was shot twice and fatally wounded by burglars at his mill here to-night. Klein cannot survive the night.

The burglars escaped, but failed to secure any booty.

Franchise for Long Island Road.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., Jan. 27.—The stockholders of the Cross Island Trolley Company, which purposes to build an electric railroad across Long Island, met last night and received a franchise. The company will spend $200,000 in building the road, and expect to have it in operation next Fall.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

4:10 A. M.—451 East Houston Street; unoccupied; damage, $200.

1:40 P. M.—320 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street; unknown; damage, $5.

1:55 P. M.—77 Clinton Place; Henry Work; damage, $5.

3:15 P. M.—65 Mott Street; J. Weeks; damage, $20.

5:40 P. M.—71 Ludlow Street; R. Fleischamer; damage, slight.

6:05 P. M.—32 West Sixty-eighth Street; J. Gibson; damage, $100.

6:30 P. M.—One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, west of Lenox Avenue; J. D. Crimmins; damage, $50.

7:30 P. M.—431 East Fourteenth Street; B. Norkein; damage, $5.

7:35 P. M.—328 West Thirty-seventh Street; G. Jones; no damage.

7:40 P. M.—143 East Thirtieth Street; Ira Wood; damage, $50.

8:05 P. M.—1881 Second Avenue; W. Gotzemimer; damage $5.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MOUNT STERLING, Ill., Jan. 27.—The Bloomfield Hotel burned last night, with almost the entire block adjoining. Albert Pieper was killed by a falling wall and three other men were injured. Loss, $100,000.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Jan. 27.—A can of kerosene oil exploded in the boilerhouse of the Benneville Cement Mill, at Rosendale, eight miles north of Allentown, early to-day, setting fire to the mill and storage house. Both were destroyed, together with 4,000 bags and 600 barrels of cement and 300 tons of coal. Loss, $100,000; insured.

STOLEN BODIES RECOVERED.

Sent Back from Burlington to Nashville—Dr. Helmack Arrested.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 27.—Last night the bodies of Mrs. Jane Corbett and Stephen Bennett, which were taken by grave robbers from the cemetery at Eagleville, thirty miles south of this city, about two weeks ago, were returned from Burlington, Vt., and will be reinterred.

Detectives traced the bodies to Vermont, and the man in this city who shipped them finding the pursuit was being vigorously made, telegraphed to Burlington, and the bodies were sent back, the prices originally paid for them, $110, being made good. One arrest, Dr. Helmack, has been made, and others are expected to follow. Prosecutions against all concerned will be pressed.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—Carrol Dwight, Washington; Thomas W. Cridler, Washington.

HOLLAND—Robert P. Linderman, South Bethleham, Penn.

MANHATTAN—H. H. Westinghouse, Pittsburg.

MURRAY HILL—Sewall Cutter, Boston.

PARK AVENUE—Charles M. Fenton, United States Army.

SAVOY—J. Cookman Boyd, Baltimore.

WALDORF—Gov. Charles Evans and party, Atlantic City

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of Town Firms Now in the City.

Agam, J. N., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; Mr. Grant, dry goods; 57 White Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Bailey, J. J., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; W. T. Babbitt, white goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Barnett Brothers & Aufsesser, Troy, N. Y.; F. M. Aufsesser, knit goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Baer, Daniel, & Son, Baltimore, Md.; A. P. Baer, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. W. Ohle, cloaks; 115 Worth St.; Hotel Gerlach.

Crosby & Hill, Wilmington, Del.; W. K. Crosby, notions, laces, and dress goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Dreyfuss, J., & Son, Boston, Mass.; J. Dreyfuss, furnishing goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Dey Brothers, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. Dey, dry goods; 66 Grand Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Erwin, D. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; R. H. Lowe, laces and notions; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Epstein, I., & Brother, Savannah, Ga.; S. J. Epstein, notions; 370 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. F. Maloney, ladies' and infants' wear; F. L. Sturtevant, house furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Grinsfelder, D. J., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; D. J. Grinsfelder, clothing; Hoffman House.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss McCann, children's dresses; 377 Broadway.

Goldstein & Migel, Waco, Texas; L. Migel, cloaks, suits, and millinery; 394 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Gershofer, H., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Guggenheim, clothing; Hoffman House.

Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; A. Henderson, white goods and linens; Sinclair House.

Hills, C. S., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; C. S. Hills, domestics, dress goods, woolens, and cloaks; Murray Hill Hotel.

Haas & Oppenheimer, San Antonio, Texas; M. Haas, notions, furnishing goods, millinery, and cloaks; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Hengerer, The William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. Trier, gloves; 377 Broadway.

Johnson, Boyd & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. R. Thompson, notions; W. Boyd, furnishing goods and underwear; Westminster Hotel.

Lichtenstader Brothers, Lima, Ohio; W. Lichtenstader, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Mackenzie & Robel, Canton, Ohio; E. E. Mackenzie, notions; Astor House.

Meyer, Reinhard & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. Reinh

The Wanamaker Store

Approaching a Climax

JANUARY trade conditions, always fruitful of surprises, reach in the next few days their highest power for the production of extraordinary trade events.

This condition will be mirrored in our news to-day and to-morrow, which consists of a remarkable concentration of unusually important announcements. There will be few days in the year when our store story will be more profitable reading.

A Woolen Dress Goods Investment

THE attention of the economical shopper is directed to the following list of stylish and seasonable fabrics, which are offered this morning at about Half Prices.

There are still enough weeks of winter wear to come to allow the full measure of service from any dress made from a winter-weight cloth. Moreover, many of these fabrics are all-the-year-'round goods; and finally, the prices are such as would make it a wise investment for you to buy and hold the goods unused until another winter comes. Three powerful reasons for a heavy sale to-day.

At 25c.—Fancy worsted suiting; regularly sold at 50c.

At 65c.—Boucle stripe suiting; regularly sold at $1.25.

At 65c.—Fancy check cheviot; regularly sold at $1.

At 75c.—Genuine Scotch Bannockburn suiting; regularly $1.25.

At 75c.—Fancy boucle novelty; regularly sold at $1.25.

At 75c.—Camel's-hair cheviot; regularly sold at $1.25.

At 75c.—Fancy cheviot, 56 in; regularly sold at $1.25.

At $1—French sail cloth cheviot; regularly sold at $2.

At $1—Scotch cheviot; regularly sold at $2.25.

At $1—Camel's-hair striped novelties; regularly sold at $2.50.

At $1.25—Imported fancy cheviot; regularly sold at $2.25.

At $1.50—Fancy pin dot Velours; regularly sold at $3.

At $1.75—Plush cube bordered serge; regularly sold at $4.

At $2—Mohair novelty plaid lattice; regularly sold at $3.50.

At $2—Fancy silk figured silk-and-wool velour; regularly sold at $3.50.

At $2.50—Paris novelty camel's-hair lattice; regularly sold at $4.50.

At $2.50—Silk stripe bordered mixed camel's-hair; regularly sold at $4.50.

An Announcement and a Warning

IN the story of yesterday afternoon, a prominent feature was an astonishing sale of summer dress fabrics to begin this morning,—embroidered linens, cotton and linen grenadines, linen batistes, linen gauzes and such textiles, the prices of which were mutilated beyond recognition. We offered 12½c. goods at 4c., 20c. goods at 5c., 45c. goods at 12½c., and up to $2 goods at 50c.

The indications point to such a prompt and vigorous demand for these goods this morning that we do not feel justified in repeating the announcement except with the caution that unless you make your selection before noon, you will probably find nothing left from which to select.

Further Selling of Underwear and Hosiery

THIS is the after-clap of the tremendous sale of last week, which all but emptied the shelves. We have swept together the odds and ends remaining, and found in lowest depths a lower deep,—that is, we have cut their lowest prices a notch or two lower.

Broken sizes. We cannot fit you in everything, but we can fit everybody in something. Whatever it is, it will be a bargain worth having.

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR

At $1.50—Union suits of merino, plain or ribbed. Also English gossamer silk-and-wool vests; values $2.50 to $4.75.

At $2—Silk mixed Union suits. Also ribbed silk-and-wool tights. Goods that sold for $3.75 to $5.

At $3—Swiss silk ribbed tights. Also silk vests; crocheted neck. Were $4.50 to $6.

CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR

At 25c.—Combination suits of heavy Balbriggan, Oneita brand; were 50c.

At $1—Union suits of Swiss ribbed merino; were $1.95.

MEN'S HALF HOSE

At 17c., 3 for 50c.—Of black cotton, split soles, unbleached feet; also in tans; were 25c.

At 25c.—Of fine cotton, in black, navy blue, cadet blue, tans and slates; value 38c.

WOMEN'S STOCKINGS

At 17c., 3 for 50c.—Of black cotton, with double soles and spliced heels; were 25c.

At 25c.—Of black cotton, winter weight; also of tan lisle, plain or ribbed; were 38c. and 50c.

Second Floor Attractions. IN addition to the new muslin underwear prices, the second floor presents notable bargains in the lines mentioned below. It will be a floor rich in opportunities to-day.

WARM WOOL SHIRT WAISTS

At $1.25—Of fine cashmere or flannel in solid colors, and pretty Scotch plaids, some yoke front and back, with plaits and fancy stitching; were $2 to $2.75.

At $2.75—Of fancy novelty serge; colored ground, with black figures, tight fitting, lined and boned; full front, with cluster of plaits; trimmed with three rows of silk plaiting; fancy sleeves, tight back with yoke and plaits; were $3.75.

SILK SHIRT WAISTS

At $2.75—Of black India silk; lined throughout; full front, yoke back, with two box plaits; white collar and silk tie; were $3.75.

At $3—Of black taffeta; excellent quality; lined throughout; full front; yoke back; white collar; were $4.50.

SILK PETTICOATS

At $5—Of rich changeable or black taffeta, with corded umbrella ruffle and dust ruffle; excellent value.

At $6.50—Of dark colored grounds, with colored satin stripes; umbrella ruffle, percaline lined; velveteen bound; three rows of cording above; were $8.

EIDERDOWN SACQUES

At 60c.—In solid colors; tight fitting back, loose front; crocheted edge; ribbon at neck.

At $1—In fancy stripes or solid colors, extra heavy; crocheted edge of zephyr; ribbon at neck; value $1.50.

FLANNELETTE WRAPS

At $1—Dark ground, with fancy figures; jacket front of cashmere, trimmed with fancy braid; body lined; was $1.75.

At $1.75—Dark ground, with light figures; yoke front and back; trimmed with ruffles of satin ribbon; same on collar and sleeves; was $2.50.

Second floor.

Regarding Shoes. WE hammer away in our store news at the low-priced goods. That is simply to convince you that we can save you money. But don't get the idea that we have nothing but the low-priced shoes. We have *everything* which a first-class shoe store has, and a great deal more than most of them have.

We have, at $1.50, a chrome tanned kid shoe which is equal to any $3 shoe made,—in fact it is a $3 shoe.

We have, at $2, a shoe which is a $4 quality, if there's any fixed value in leather and workmanship.

We have, at $2.40, the Kee-Wanamaker shoe with its sole of leather, cork and felt, luxurious and hygienic. Its worth is $5.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

ATTACKED BY OHIO RUFFIANS.

A Fifteen-Year-Old Girl and Her Escort Dangerously Injured.

JACKSON, Ohio, Jan. 27.—Last night while Lula Friend, a fifteen-year-old girl, was going from the station to her home near the Tom Corwin Mine, accompanied by John R. Meyers and Vint Faught, two friends of the family, they were attacked by a crowd of twenty ruffians, who overpowed the two men and carried off the girl. Meyers and Faught offered a desperate resistance, and the latter was struck with a rock, fracturing his skull so that he is not expected to live.

After gaining possession of the girl the gang carried her into one of the Wellston Company's mines, where she was found soon after by a searching party. She was taken to the hospital, but the physicians do not think she can live. No arrests have been made, but the police are at work on the case.

THREE BOYS RUN DOWN.

And Each One of Them Had His Right Leg Broken.

John Chester Freeman, six years old, of 73 East Ninety-second Street, was crossing Park Avenue at Ninety-first Street last night when he was run down by a horse and express wagon. One wheel went over the boy, breaking his right leg. He was carried to his home, and the driver, George Newman, of 1,326 Third Avenue, was arrested, but discharged, as the father of the injured boy refused to make a complaint against him.

Harry Woehrle, five years old, of 343 East Forty-sixth Street, and his playmate, James Schlarate, six years old, of 827 First Avenue, were run over yesterday in front of 343 East Forty-sixth Street, by a heavy meat wagon, the property of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger. Both boys had their right leg broken. They were taken to the Flower Hospital. The driver made his escape.

GEN. ARANGUREN KILLED

Cuban Brigadier Who Executed Col. Ruiz Slain by Spaniards with Four of His Men.

HIS BODY TAKEN TO HAVANA

Surprised by Lieut. Col. Benedicte Near Tapaste—He Wore Clothes Said to Have Belonged to the Dead Ruiz.

HAVANA, Jan. 27.—At noon to-day Lieut. Col. Benedicte, with the Spanish Reina battalion, surprised, near Tapaste, this province, the camp of the insurgent Brig. Gen. Nestor Aranguren, killing Aranguren and four privates, capturing five of the insurgents, and wounding others, who made their escape.

The body of Gen. Aranguren was brought by train to Havana this afternoon and delivered to the military authorities. After identification it was sent to the morgue.

Brig. Aranguren was about thirty-four years of age, of fair complexion, with blonde hair, and a small mustache. The body, which shows two bullet wounds, one in the head and one in the right leg, is dressed in cashmere trousers, a gray woolen coat, yellow shoes, and gaiters comparatively new. It is said that the gaiters and the vest once belonged to Lieut. Col. Joaquin Ruiz, the aide-de-camp of Capt. Gen. Blanco who, having gone last December to Aranguren's camp with terms of surrender, was executed by Aranguren or with his approval.

According to the Spanish authorities, Aranguren was surprised while on a visit to a young woman on the Pita farm, between Campo Florida and Tapaste. He was wounded and, on trying to escape, was shot dead.

Among the prisoners is the father of the young woman. He was the dynamiter of Aranguen's band.

GEN. ARANGUREN'S CAREER.

His First Engagement Fought Near Tapeste, the Place of His Death.

Nestor Aranguren was a native of Puerto Rico by birth. As a youth he had been sent to Barcelona to study law. When the rebellion broke out he was practicing in Havana. His father was a close friend of Gen. Rius Rivera, the successor of Maceo. When open hostilities began Aranguren joined the insurgent forces and was made Captain on the staff of Gen. Maximo Gomez in the Province of Santiago. Before he reached his post, however, he was made Colonel by José Marti, who had just been nominated the head of the provisional government, and transferred to the Havana Province.

Jan. 4, 1897, with his fellow Colonels, Aguirre and Arango, with a force of 2,000 insurgents, he defeated a Spanish column of about half that number under Col. Benedicto, after five hours' fighting, near Tapeste. On Jan. 16 a railway train from Havana for Guanabacoa was derailed near Cambute, just outside the capital, by troops under Col. Aranguren. The passengers were first put under arrest and then liberated.

A week later Col. Aranguren engineered a plan which, if it had been successfully carried out, would have landed Gen. Weyler a prisoner within the Cuban lines. On Jan. 24, Weyler, with the column of Col. Segura, having destroyed by fire the village of Quarto Carminos, proceeded toward Gopaste, eight miles out on the road to Guines. Col. Aranguren had information of the movement and stationed five hundred men in the houses of Gopaste, while twice that number were to draw off the main body of Spanish troops by an attack in front. It was known that the Spanish General was at the left of his column, and the insurgents hoped in the confusion of the attack the insurgents in the village houses might rush out and capture him. The premature discharge of a rifle spoiled the plan.

When the autonomy was granted by the Madrid Government it became desirable to treat with the insurgent leaders with a view of obtaining their surrender. Foreseeing dangerous complications, Gen. Gomez gave orders that any one attempting to treat with the insurgents should be shot. Lieut. Col. Joaquin Ruiz, who was well acquainted with Aranguren, undertook the task of bringing him over. Ruiz was arrested and shot. Aranguren was made a Brigadier General for his conduct.

CAPT. SIGSBEE SEES PARRADO.

Maine's Commander Visits the Acting Captain General—Supplies for Cubans Reach Gen. Lee.

HAVANA, Jan. 27.—Capt. Sigsbee of the United States warship Maine, accompanied by Consul General Lee and Lieuts. Howard and Haleman of the Maine, paid a visit today to Gen. Parrado, the Acting Captain General, who received them courteously and cordially. They expressed themselves as well satisfied with the interview. To-morrow morning at 10 Gen. Parrado, accompanied by Consul General Lee, will return the visit on board the Maine.

Gen. Blanco has arrived at Manzanillo, where he has been formally received by the authorities and by the Autonomist Committee. Large crowds turned out on his arrival. Gen. Blanco visited the hospitals, the forts, and the barracks.

Reports from Remedios say that many families of the reconcentrados are lying about in a most wretched condition, no one giving them any relief.

The warships in the port are flying colors in honor of the birthday of Emperor William. Artillery General Fuentes to-day visited the German schoolship Genisenau.

The American yacht Buccaneer has arrived here from the Tortugas; and the Ward Line steamer Seneca, which reached port to-day, brought a consignment of provisions for the destitute, which has been turned over to Consul General Lee.

The destitute conservative municipality of Colon, in Matanzas province, has appointed autonomist officials. Several correspondents of British publications have arrived at Cienfuegos, from Jamaica, by the British schooner Governor Blake.

SPAIN'S FLEET COMING OVER.

Ordered to Concentrate at Cadiz and Havana—Gen. Woodford's House Watched.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"It has been decided that the whole Spanish fleet shall concentrate at Havana, though not immediately, unless circumstances demand."

MADRID, Jan. 27.—Admiral Bermejo, the Minister of Marine, has ordered the fleet to concentrate at Cadiz. A transatlantic steamer will be chartered to supply the ships with stores and coal.

A local newspaper asserts that measures have been taken to keep United States Minister Woodford's residence "under surveillance."

The newspapers here allege that when the United States Minister, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, advised the Spanish Government of the dispatch of the battleship Maine to Havana, the latter was already on her way to that port.

Ex-Minister Canalejas, The Imparcial announces, has arrived at Cadiz, from Havana, having visited the United States and Cuba in order to study the political situation, and has expressed a pessimistic view of the duration of the war, declaring the insurgents have the means to greatly prolong their resistance in the mountains.

GEN. WOODFORD'S POLITE NOTES.

Spain Concludes to Send Over the Cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa.

MADRID, Jan. 27.—United States Minister Woodford's note announcing the cruise of the Maine and the reply of the Foreign Minister, Señor Gullon, intimating that a Spanish war vessel will visit America, are both couched in markedly polite and friendly terms.

It has been decided to send the first-class cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa to America instead of the Vizcaya, because the latter's commanding officer, Capt. Concas, in the course of a lecture before the Madrid Geographical Society in 1896 censured the United States in a manner that provoked the then American Minister, Mr. Hannis Taylor, to demand an explanation.

The Infanta Maria Teresa, which was present at the Grant mausoleum ceremony, is an armored cruiser (barbette) of 7,000 tons displacement. She was built in 1890 at a cost of £600,000, ($3,000,000.) She has a complement of 500 men and her normal coal supply is 1,200 tons. She is 340 feet long and 65 feet in the beam. She carries two 11-inch guns, ten 5.5-inch (all Hontoria) guns, eight 2.2-inch quick-firing guns, eight 1.4-inch guns, two Maxims, and six torpedo tubes.

PRISON URGED FOR WEYLER.

The Public Prosecutor Demands a Sentence of Two Months.

MADRID, Jan. 27.—The Public Prosecutor demands a sentence upon Lieut. Gen. Weyler of two months' imprisonment.

SINKING OF THE TILLIE.

Engineer Mears Threateningly Ordered from McAllister's Office.

The foundering of the Cuban aid steamer Tillie, off Barnegat, Sunday at sundown, was liberally discussed in maritime and local Cuban circles yesterday. Opinions varied as to what caused the vessel to go down, but most of the Cubans who talked of the matter were firm in the conviction that she was scuttled by one of the crew, who acted for the Spanish authorities. At the Junta, 56 New Street, no other theory was entertained.

James W. McAllister, 39 South Street, who chartered the Tillie to the Cubans, held to the same opinion. He said he did not ship the crew. At the office of John H. Quail, who was mentioned as the person who did ship them, it was said he had nothing to do with the men. McAllister was mentioned there as the shipper of the crew.

William H. Mears, the first engineer of the Tillie, went to the office of the local Board of United States Inspectors of Steam Vessels and made a report, in which he said he had supposed the ship was bound for Tampa, Fla., but he found her making a different course. He said he spoke to the Captain about it, but that official gave him an evasive answer.

Mears was afterward at McAllister's office, and said he wanted justice done him, as certain inferences had been made. He was told to leave at once, or trouble would be made for him. He left, and is supposed to have gone to Philadelphia, in which city he is thought to have a home.

No attempt has yet been made by the Government officials to investigate the cause of the wreck.

CANADIANS RESENT A TAX.

Alleged Excessive Charges of Alaskan Customs Officers.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 27.—A letter was received to-day by the Minister of the Interior from Inspector Wood of the Mounted Police at Skaguay, Alaska, complaining severely of the charge made by the United States customs officers of $8 and $9 per day for accompanying Canadian goods from Dyea and Skaguay to the Canadian boundary line.

This tax the United States Government promised Mr. Sifton when he was at Washington to do away with, but it still continues. As a consequence the Canadian coast cities are clamoring to have the passes closed up.

DOG EXCHANGE AT DAWSON.

New Yorker and Londoner Purpose to Establish It.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—J. H. Ingram of New York and Thomas Wilson of London contemplate the organization of a dog exchange at Dawson City, which will include a dog livery, where teams of well-trained dogs will be rented out for use; a store where dog supplies exclusively will be dealt in, a specialty to be made of condensed foods for dogs, and a hospital for dogs, where they will be treated by an expert veterinarian. It also is proposed to establish a dog express route from one of the principal seacoast towns to Dawson City and other important interior mining towns by means of relays of dog teams.

Mr. Wilson is the originator of the scheme. The men are on their way to Dawson.

Klondike Customs Regulations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Assistant Secretary Howell has in preparation regulations which will govern foreign goods entering the Klondike region by way of Dyea and the Chilkoot Pass. Owners of such goods will be required to give bond to the officer at Dyea for the amount of the duty, which will be canceled by a United States customs officer on the frontier, if all of the goods entered are taken through to destination, or, if desired, the amount of the duties may be deposited at Dyea, and on presentation of a certificate from the officer on the frontier that the goods arrived at that point, the money will be refunded by the Dyea Collector.

Passengers for Alaska.

SEATTLE, Washington, Jan. 27.—Three steamers sailed from here yesterday for Dyea and Skaguay. The Clara Nevada started on her initial voyage, carrying 100 first-class and 65 second-class passengers. The City of Seattle sailed with 58 first and 150 second class passengers. Her bookings at other Sound ports swelled the number to almost 600. The Utopia sailed with over 100 persons aboard. The steamer City of Topeka sailed to-day for Juneau and Sitka with over 200 passengers.

ART AT THE LOTOS CLUB.

It is somewhat unfortunate that the January monthly exhibition of pictures at the Lotos Club should have fallen in this week of art incidents, for so good a display is worthy of more attention from press and public than can be given it in the multiplicity of distractions and attractions that surround the New York art lover on every side.

The exhibition is made up of thirty carefully selected canvases from the collection of George A. Hearn, and this announcement will at once commend it to the many art lovers who are familiar with Mr. Hearn's art possessions and who knew his taste as a connoisseur and collector. Mr. Hearn has been a frequent contributor to the Lotos Club's art exhibitions in the past, and this month he has culled some of the choicest of his treasures for the enjoyment of his fellow club members and the fortunate holders of cards of invitation to the display, which will remain in view until Tuesday night next.

From his collection of the works of the early English school, Mr. Hearn has selected for the exhibition a large and unusually important example of "Old Crome," "Woodland," so highly finished and with such minute treatment of foliage detail as to almost resemble a Düsseldorf picture. Sir Joshua Reynolds's portraits of Mrs. Arnold and Dr. Burney, both with cooler flesh tones than usual with Sir Joshua; Sir Peter Lely's glowing "Duchess of Portsmouth," that most sensual of even Sir Peter's female portraits; Sir Thomas Lawrence's quiet, cool, and fresh "Portrait of Miss Baring," with its decorative background—a recent importation of John Linnell's curious and interesting "Fisherman's Cavern," Sir William Beechey's "Lady Wayne," and a soft gray-colored, delicious little landscape by Thomas Barker, "Barker of Bath."

Among other works by older foreign artists are a "Portrait of a Lady," by Rotius, chiefly noticeable for the finished details of the old-fashioned gown's embroideries, which are as finished, if not as hard, as if painted by Pourbus, and a somewhat stiff but strong "Portrait of Charles I. of England," by Daniel Mytens, with unnaturally small hands and feet. The picture is reminiscent of Van Dyke, although Mytens antedated the great Dutch master. There are also an interesting "Portrait of Queen Henrietta Maria," by Adrian Hanneman, and good examples, respectively, wisely hung, one above the other, of those two rare old Venetian painters, Canaletto and Guardi, of which the last is richer in color.

Of the more modern pictures shown, the best are an early Boudin, a marine, solidly painted, cool in color and with fine movement of wave and air and sky; a classic Corot, "Regions of Fancy," with a delicate and delicious sunset sky; two remarkably fine Harpignies, a "Moonrise" and "Sunset," both with characteristic delicate color scheme and clear, if metallic, atmosphere; a strong Michel, Decamp's well-known "Robbers and the Ass," a good Jongkind, "The Stream"; an early Troyon, a landscape, curious and not pleasing in composition, with fine light effect, and the characteristic color notes of white and red, and a superb Daubigny, "Landscape," a really great picture, more virile and broader in handling than usual with this Barbizon master, rich in color, with a strong cloud-swept sky, a river in the foreground, and a rich green river bank and woodland on the right. A misty aired, delicately colored and harmonious landscape by Horatio Walker, the only American pictures shown, holds a worthy place in the exhibition, and holds it well.

ESCAPED BLANCO'S EDICT

Ricardo Arnauto, Formerly Editor of El Reconcentrado, Arrives in Disguise from Havana.

OFFICERS WRECKED HIS PLANT

Tells of a Plot to Assassinate Gov. Bruzon of Havana, Who, While Posing as an Autonomist, Is an Ardent Separatist.

Ricardo Arnauto, the former editor of El Reconcentrado, a newspaper published in Havana in the interest of the Autonomist Cuban Party, arrived here yesterday from that city on the steamer Seguranca.

Eleven days ago an edict was issued by Captain General Blanco for his arrest on the charge of being the principal promoter of the recent riots in Havana, during which the offices and plant of his newspaper were totally wrecked. He was apprised of the edict in time, and at once sought refuge with some friends in Havana, who offered him a place of safety until he could conveniently escape. He disguised himself, and, under the name of Nestor Primelles Varona, engaged passage on the Ward Line steamship which brought him here.

When seen last night, Señor Arnauto gave a remarkable account of his recent experiences in Havana.

"The paper of which I was the editor," he said, "was backed by the Autonomist Governor General of Havana, Bruzon. That man, while posing as an Autonomist, is at heart a confirmed Separatist, and did everything in his power to aid those who were striving for the complete independence of Cuba. His idea was, however, to bring about the desired condition quietly and without undue ostentation. For this purpose he had the idea of founding the Radical Cuban Party, which was to work out the independence of Cuba by evolution rather than revolution.

"Another member of the Autonomist Party, a man called Rafael Fernandez de Castro, and also at heart a Separatist, aspired to the same object. We wanted to lead the Radicals. When this man saw the efforts which I put forth through my paper to further the plans of Gov. Bruzon he became insanely jealous, and retaliated by setting the Spanish officers against me. Sixty officers of all ranks were concerned in the wrecking of my property, and they did their work thoroughly.

"But De Castro went even further. He actually hired a negro to assassinate Bruzon. That negro, a Cuban by birth, repented of his bargain at the last moment, and told me, as well as Gov. Bruzon, of the plot. All measures were taken to protect the intended victim and against any further plots. Thwarted in his latest conspiracy, De Castro then made charges against me on the strength of which the edict was issued. They were to the effect that I was a correspondent of the paper published in Key West called the 'Yara,' and that I wrote for it under the pseudonym of Juan Mambi. This was true, as was also his accusation that I was the President of the Revolutionary Society, which had for its object the avenging of all Cubans that died at the hands of the Spaniards. The club's name is the 'Salvacion Publica,' and its headquarters are in Key West."

Señor Amanto will remain in this city for the next two or three days, and will then proceed to either Key West or Tampa, where he will revive the issue of "El Reconcentrado."

DOCTORS WAR ON MIDWIVES.

Legislation to be Asked to Abolish What Is Said to be a Serious Danger.

The section of Gynecology and Obstetrics of the New York Academy of Medicine last night heard an animated discussion on the subject of "Midwives." Dr. H. J. Garrigues, in opening the discussion, said that in New York City there is no legal restriction on the practice of midwifery. Anybody can engage in it who chooses to register. He believed the fact that the percentage of death in childbirth is twice as great in private practice as it is in the maternity hospital is chiefly due to the ignorance and carelessness of midwives. There are plenty of woman doctors for those who prefer the attendance of females. Aside from the danger to life and health, the existence of a large number of irresponsible and often corrupt women midwives is an encouragement to immorality and a frequent source of crime. He advocated a bill to be submitted to the Legislature requiring that after a specified date no new licenses to do business as midwives shall be granted to any but licensed, regular physicians.

Drs. William M. Polk and T. K. Tuthill generally agreed with Dr. Garrigues's position. Representatives from the Academy of Medicine, the New York County Medical Society, the Metropolitan Medical Society, and the Medical Jurisprudence Society spoke to the same effect.

It was decided to ask all these organizations and other bodies of medical men and women in Greater New York to unite in an effort to secure legislation of the kind suggested.

Chapel and Parish House Opened.

The chapel and parish house connected with the Church of the Holy Trinity, at Montague and Clinton Streets, Brooklyn, and erected to the memory of the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall, was formally opened last night. There was a service led by the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, assisted by some clergymen. The music was rendered by a choir of mixed voices, under direction of Dudley Buck. Dr. McConnell also delivered an address on the life and services of Dr. Hall. The memorial house was inspected, and the ladies of the parish gave a reception in the parlor of the house. Bishop Littlejohn made an address, and several informal speeches were made.

John Medole Dies of His Injuries.

John Medole of 123 Mercer Street, Jersey City, who was knocked down by a Pennsylvania Railroad cab Wednesday evening, at Thirtieth Street and Sixth Avenue, died yesterday afternoon at the New York Hospital. John O'Brien, twenty-four years old, of 406 East Seventy-fifth Street, the driver of the cab, went to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station last night and gave himself up. He was held without bail.

Miss Rives Somewhat Improved.

The condition of Miss Hattie Erminie Rives, who was removed from her apartments in the Waldorf-Astoria to a private sanitarium in Brooklyn last Wednesday, is somewhat improved. The physician in charge of her said yesterday that she would probably recover within a few weeks, but needs a long rest. She is allowed to see no one.

Brother Alfred Found.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—Brother Alfred, the missing instructor of French at Notre Dame University, was reported to the central police to-day as being alive and well at the residence of William M. Devine, a milk dealer at 289 Huron Street.

THE ONLY GENUINE HUNYADI WATER

Hunyadi János

BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER FOR

CONSTIPATION, DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, & HEMORRHOIDS

"The prototype of all Bitter Waters."—*Lancet.*

Speedy, sure, gentle.—*British Medical Journal.*

CAUTION: *See that the label bears the signature of the firm.*

Andreas Saxlehner.

MRS. ROSEBAULT'S CONCERT.

An Interesting Entertainment in the Mendelssohn Hall.

Mrs. Laura Danziger-Rosebault, pianist, gave a concert last night in the hall of the Mendelssohn Glee Club. She was assisted by David Bispham, the popular baritone, and by William Evann, 'cellist. There was an audience of tolerable size and large friendliness. Mrs. Rosebault's last appearance here was made before her marriage, when, as Laura Danziger, she gave promise of becoming an interesting player. Her work last night demonstrated that she has not neglected her study. She has made some progress, but it is evident that she has not yet reached the full development of her powers. But with such taste and intelligence as she displays she is sure to continue to advance along the somewhat thorny path of the pianist's art.

In a sonata by Grieg for piano and 'cello, with which the concert opened, Mrs. Rosebault showed that she had excellent qualities for the performance of chamber music, but she was heard more favorably in her solo numbers. Of these the first group consisted of three old-fashioned works by Handel, Scarlatti, and Bach, and these Mrs. Rosebault played in a style not only historically correct, but deliciously clear, rhythmic, and pure. Indeed, it may be said right here that in nothing is this player's musical inclination more clearly shown than in her rhythm. Her distribution of accent might be imitated with advantage by many pianists who outshine her in brilliancy and color.

Her tone is not yet sufficiently sonorous nor her command of the pure singing style large enough to enable her to make satisfactory effects with some modern works, and she was not heard at her best in two études by Chopin and one of Rubinstein's "Kammenoi Ostrow" pieces. In a Brahms ballade she played with much taste and feeling, but hardly with the profundity needed by such music. Her reading of Schumann's "Variations on the Name 'Abegg'" was excellent in clearness, dash, and appreciation, and gained her most hearty applause. Mrs. Rosebault will always be welcome as a chamber player.

Mr. Bispham sang Beethoven's setting of "Der Erl-König," of which he has made himself the especial interpreter, and some other songs. It cannot be said that the popular baritone was at his best. He is probably singing too much, for his voice sounded tired.

DALY'S RIGHTS TO "LA POUPEE."

Miss Marbury's Attorneys Will Prosecute Any Manager Presenting It.

Miss Elizabeth Marbury, as the representative of Manager H. Lowenfeld of the Prince of Wales Theatre, London, and owner of the comic opera "La Poupée," which was secured last year for production in this country by Oscar Hammerstein, and which resulted in a failure at his Lyric Theatre, is determined that the opera shall not be produced according to the arrangements entered into between Mr. Hammerstein and Augustin Daly.

Miss Marbury has employed Howe & Hummel as her attorneys, and they have announced to managers of theatres in the United States that Oscar Hammerstein has forfeited all rights to the opera, and any permission granted by him for its production, which is protected by international copyright, without the authority or consent of Manager H. Lowenfeld of London, or Miss Elizabeth Marbury of this city, will be vigorously prosecuted.

It is Mr. Daly's intention to produce "La Poupée" under an arrangement with Mr. Hammerstein some time in April. It is understood that Mr. Hammerstein, when he entered into this agreement with Mr. Daly, did so for the reason that his theatre was not available, and, therefore, sought Mr. Daly's house and company.

MRS. SUTRO'S DEFEAT.

A New York Woman Considers It a Victory for Foreign Artists.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—The friends of Mrs. Theodore Thomas consider that they have achieved a victory in the election of Mrs. Uhl as President of the Federation of Amateur Musical Clubs. Mrs. Sutro's friends acknowledge this. Mrs. Thomas said to-night that she thought Mrs. Sutro was defeated because she did not represent a musical club, and that she could not indorse all that Mrs. Sutro had done. She disclaimed any personal feeling against her.

Mrs. Sutro said she attributed her defeat to her report, in which she favored abolishing salaries. She wished the Federation well and thought that it was now permanently established. Mrs. Clara A. Korn of New York said she believed that the election of Mrs. Uhl meant that Mrs. Thomas would dominate the Federation, and that foreign artists would be employed to the detriment of home talent.

MAX ROSENBERG A BIGAMIST.

The Theatrical Manager Convicted in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 27.—Max Rosenberg, the former manager of the West Side Hopkins Theatre, in Chicago, and who has been in the theatrical business a number of years in various parts of the country, was found guilty to-night of bigamy in the Criminal Court, fined $400, and sentenced to the county jail for 180 days. With the costs added, this will keep Rosenberg in prison nearly two years.

He married Blanche Louise Mitchell, a variety actress, in Chicago, in November, 1896, and on May 1, 1897, brought Jessie Crawford, a Chicago milliner, to this city and was married again by Judge McMaster of the Superior Court.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Fanny Davenport is making an adaptation of "Theodora," which she will produce for the first time next season.

Carl Lowenstein, manager of the Seidl concerts, announces for the first morning musical, at the Waldorf-Astoria, on Feb. 3, a particularly interesting programme. The soloist will be Miss Maud Powell.

The management of Ysaye, the violinist; Pugno, the pianist and Gérardy, the 'cellist, has again changed hands from Charles Cochran to that of Victor Thrane, and the artists will continue to fulfill the present engagements, and many new ones will be made for them to appear in concert throughout the country.

The forthcoming Lenten orchestral concerts by the Theodore Thomas Orchestra, at the Metropolitan Opera House, embrace a series of six recitals—three afternoons and three evenings. The soloists engaged are Mme. Nordica, Ysaye, Piançon, and Josef Hofmann. The latter will make his first appearance in America after an absence of many years. The dates are: March 1, evening; 9, evening; 12, afternoon; 14, evening; 15, afternoon, and 19, afternoon.

During a moment of affectionate embrace in the latter part of the last act, between Edward Morgan and Miss Mannering, in "The Tree of Knowledge," at the Lyceum Theatre, last night, Mr. Morgan by accident forced a large hairpin into Miss Mannering's scalp, which caused her considerable pain, and the stage manager was compelled to ring down the curtain before the act had been completed. It was later learned that the accident is not serious, but quite painful.

Negotiations have been opened between the management of the Damrosch and Ellis Opera Company and Pol Plançon for the latter to sing in some of his rôles during the season of opera in this city. M. Plançon, who recognizes that Maurice Grau is responsible for his position in this country, and feeling somewhat under contract with him, notwithstanding none exists, advised Damrosch & Ellis to cable Mr. Grau, who is in Paris, and if his consent can be obtained he will become a member of their company. In the event of Mr. Grau not agreeing to his singing with this company, M. Plançon will close his concert tour immediately and return to Europe next week and await the opening of the Covent Garden season in London.

TWO SCOWMEN SAFE.

Those Cast Adrift by the Wallace Saved by Torpedo Boat Winslow.

The two scowmen whose scows were cut adrift by the ill-fated tug J. E. Wallace on Sunday night are safe. A dispatch from Delaware Breakwater last night announced the arrival there of the torpedo boat Winslow with the men aboard. The names of the men, which were not known to the owners of the scows, were M. A. Matsasson and K. Hendrickson. They were taken off the scows fifty miles from New York. No further particulars were given.

It was said at the office of the Luckenbachs yesterday that the lost barge Yonkers was in charge of Capt. De Groot, who lived in Brooklyn. The four others who were lost with the barge were shipped at Newport News, and their names were not known here. The barge was valued at $25,000

"Quo Vadis"

Read what is said about it by HARRY THURSTON PECK, Professor of Latin in Columbia College, in "The Review of Books and Art," of Saturday January 29, published by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The New York Times

"ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT."

PRESIDENT DOLE'S PURPOSE.

He May Make Another Proposition Touching Hawaii if the Treaty Should Be Defeated.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—President Dole of Hawaii has been here only one day, but if he has made full use of his time to observe the attitude of the Senate toward the annexation treaty he has probably come to the conclusion that he will return to Honolulu to find that Republic still an independent nation. For, unless he has been misled by such reports as he has been permitted to hear, he must have learned that the annexation treaty appears to lack eight or ten of the number of votes necessary to ratify it. This is a rather worse outlook for annexation than was believed to exist at the beginning of the session.

"The fact is," said a Republican Senator to-night, "that the annexation idea is not so popular as it has been supposed to be, and the Administration may discover that a mistake has been made in insisting upon it, as if it were a matter to which the country had been committed after the fullest discussion. If the treaty comes to a vote there will be Senators voting for it who do not believe that the islands should be annexed, but who do not desire to be singled out as the persons responsible for the defeat of a policy to which the President has given such strong approval.

"I do not know the object of the visit here at this time of the Hawaiian President. I notice that he tells the newspapers that he does not intend to go before the Foreign Relations Committee. The only suggestion I have heard to account for his arrival now, when the treaty seems about to be beaten, is that the controlling people in Hawaii intend, in the event of the failure of annexation, to propose some new arrangement by which the advantages of annexation, without the form, may be secured and the assurances of the United States obtained that no other power shall be permitted to annex the islands without the consent of the United States."

President Dole, in an interview to-day, said:

"I prefer not to discuss the question of annexation, as that would be eminently inappropriate at this time during the pendency of the question in the Senate. I shall call on the President during my stay here, and of course shall give him such information as he may desire respecting pending questions between the two countries. I expect to stay in Washington until the end of next week, when our trip homeward will begin. We shall go from here direct to San Francisco, taking the steamer there to Honolulu. Certainly I should like to see the annexation treaty ratified by the Senate before we leave, but we will not wait if such is not the case."

After spending all day in his room attending to correspondence, President Dole went out for the first time to visit the theatre at night. The entire party occupied boxes at the Lafayette Square to witness Hoyt's "A Stranger in New York." To-morrow Col. Sumner, commandant at Fort Myer, has arranged a special Cossack drill in the riding hall. For Saturday morning he has accepted an invitation to the annual dinner of the Gridiron Club.

The two most important visitors of the day at the President's apartments were Representative Hitt and Senator Cushman K. Davis, Chairmen respectively of the House and Senate Foreign Relations Committees. At their request President Dole talked freely of the material and political conditions in the islands.

WOMAN ACQUITTED OF BIGAMY.

Hackensack Jury Finds Mrs. Humphries Not Guilty in the Face of Strong Evidence.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 27.—Olga W. Humphries, who was tried yesterday on charges of bigamy, and in her defense denied knowing anything about the first marriage, was acquitted this afternoon. Mrs. Humphries, it was alleged, married John G. Smith at Whiteport, N. Y. After six years she left him, and, coming to New York, married Dr. Edward Piper. She lived with him until he brought the charge of bigamy against her.

Her counsel claim

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

The Senate Defers Until This Afternoon the Vote on the Teller Resolution.

SENATORS WANTED TO TALK

Six Hours of Debate, in the Course of Which Sharp Colloquies Take Place—Daniel Quotes Mr. McKinley.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—To-morrow afternoon at 6 o'clock, the Senate will vote upon the Teller resolution and the pending amendments thereto. When the Senate to-day took up the resolution the agreement made last week that the final vote upon it should be taken before adjournment to-day was changed in order that all Senators might have an opportunity to speak. To-morrow's session will begin at 10 o'clock, and after 2 o'clock the speeches will be confined to fifteen minutes each. To-day's session continued for more than six hours, the resolution being under discussion throughout, practically, the entire session.

Mr. Daniel (Dem., Va.,) opened the debate to-day, resuming his speech begun last evening. He made a legal argument in support of the pending resolution, holding that the law never contemplated giving to the Government's creditor the option as to the kind of money he was to be paid. Mr. Daniel then enumerated the "great men" who supported the resolution in 1878, beginning with its author, Stanley Matthews, and concluding with the present President of the United States.

Mr. McKinley Quoted.

He quoted from a speech delivered by Mr. McKinley at Toledo in 1890, in which Mr. McKinley sharply criticised President Cleveland for dishonoring one of the precious metals, discrediting silver and enhancing the price of gold.

"Was Mr. McKinley palming off namby-pamby nonsense upon the country, as the Senator from Connecticut (Platt) would have us believe?" asked Mr. Daniel.

Mr. Daniel then read a letter written by John Sherman, while he was in the Senate, in which the writer denounced as a repudiationist and extortioner one who demanded money in liquidation of an obligation more valuable than that for it. He also quoted Oliver P. Morton as declaring it to be a "foul injustice" upon the country to pay the Government bondholders who secured the bulk of the bonds for about 60 cents on the dollar in better money than they paid for them.

Mr. Daniel said Congress ought to keep the pledges of both the Republican and Democratic Parties to discharge Government obligations in the legal tender of the country. Thus alone, he thought, could the United States build up an independent system of finance, and escape from the clutches of Wall Street and Downing Street.

"I would not repudiate a single dollar of the indebtedness in the nearest approach to it in the money of the country provided by law," said Mr. Daniel; "but I stand here to support the Constitution of the United States and the statutes enacted by many of the ablest and most honorable men of the country."

In conclusion, Mr. Daniel paid a tribute to the Democratic Party. It had made mistakes, but it has suffered for them and made ample compensation. It had accomplished great achievements, and now, approaching its centennial, it stands before the people as the greatest champion of their rights.

"The party of Jefferson and Jackson increases its cause," said Mr. Daniel; "its ranks close up, carrying that standard of the Stars, each star contributing some splendid beam. It will go on to the end making the contest of the people for the right."

Lodge Defines the Issue.

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) followed Mr. Daniel. He said he did not expect to add much to the sum of information and misinformation on the subject before the Senate, but he desired to express his opinions and his reasons for offering one of the amendments which had been presented, and upon which he would expect the Senate to vote. That amendment was originally offered to the Stanley Matthews resolutions by Senator Edmunds of Vermont. He held that it was a point well made then, and believed it to be even more distinctly applicable now.

"Nations," declared Mr. Lodge, "no more than individuals can afford to confine their honesty within the limits of the law. Statutory morality is not best either for States or for men."

Mr. Lodge always had been, he said, an international bimetallist, and was one now. He had done everything in his power to promote an international agreement, as he believed that would do much to simplify the question. He was constrained to believe, however, after hearing the eloquent statement of the Senator from Colorado, (Wolcott,) that the attempt to secure an international bimetallic agreement had failed, temporarily, at least.

Therefore the country was confronted with two propositions, one of which it would have to accept. Either the existing gold standard must be maintained, or the country must authorize free silver coinage. The latter alternative meant the disappearance of gold from circulation and the placing of the country upon a silver basis.

The adoption of the resolution and the enforcement of its provisions would be a policy fraught with great danger to the country and to the people.

Lindsay for the Resolution.

Mr. Lindsay (Dem., Ky.,) followed in a set speech in support of the resolution. Mr. Lindsay held that consideration of the resolution was a useless waste of time. He thought there was no more reason for its adoption at this time than for the reaffirmation of the Declaration of Independence. The Declaration of Independence had lost none of its force and effect during the past hundred years, and he thought none of the force and effect of this resolution had been lost during the past twenty years. He said, however, he wanted to protest against the statement that had been made to the effect that all those who would vote for this resolution would by their votes indorse the views of all who supported it. Mr. Lindsay held that it was not bad faith on the part of the Government to pay obligations in any money authorized by law.

Mr. Aldrich asked whether the country would commence free coinage and go to a silver basis without derogation of the rights of either the public or the private creditor.

"It might be unwise," replied Mr. Lindsay, "but the question presented is one of policy, not of good faith. The law passed in a Constitutional way and so maintained always determines the question of good or bad faith."

"Would it be in good faith," persisted Mr. Aldrich, "to pay the Government's obligations in a depreciated currency?"

Mr. Lindsay thought the question had been answered. He held that the opponents of the resolution had made a false issue in endeavoring to make this resolution an important matter.

Mr. Aldrich desired to predicate a question upon the statement that free coinage of silver meant a depreciated currency, but he was challenged both by Mr. Berry (Dem., Ark.) and Mr. Teller, (S. R., Col.) Mr. Aldrich held that Mr. Berry had admitted that the resolution meant, if enforced, the free coinage of silver, and that if silver should not appreciate in consequence, Mr. Berry would be in favor of paying the Government's obligations in the depreciated money.

Mr. Berry replied that he had not admitted such would be the result of the resolution, but he did hold that if such should be its result the Government had an unquestioned right in morals and in law to pay in such depreciated currency.

"That is what I thought," said Mr. Aldrich.

Mr. Lindsay said it was never a violation of faith to keep a contract in both letter and spirit, and all the talk upon this resolution would never change that position. He thought the resolution would have passed from public notice if it had been forced to an immediate vote, but a sham battle had been forced by its opponents without hope of any good result.

In a colloquy between Mr. Lindsay and Mr. Caffery, the latter declared: "The Government is morally bound to pay its obligations in the best money. If gold should depreciate and silver should exceed it in value, it would be a violation of public faith to pay our obligations in gold."

Taunts the Kentucky Senator.

In reply to Mr. Lindsay's statement that the opponents of the resolution had forced the fight Mr. Aldrich said:

"The Senator from Kentucky is under a misapprehension. We did not bring this resolution before the Senate. It was brought here by Mr. Vest, one of your distinguished friends, after it had been introduced by the Senator from Colorado [Teller.] Three years ago it was introduced in the House by the Hon. William J. Bryan, the great leader of the Democratic Party, and the discipline of your party is so strong and excellent that even the Senator from Kentucky is now found fighting under Mr. Bryan's leadership."

"The Senator from Rhode Island had better look after his own leadership," replied Mr. Lindsay, "and not trouble himself about mine."

"I do not expect," retorted Mr. Aldrich, "that the Senator from Kentucky will ever vote under my leadership. Discipline on that side of the chamber is too strong for him ever to sever himself from the Democratic Party. I wish that party loyalty were as strong on this side of the chamber."

Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.,) was on his feet in an instant.

"The Senator from Rhode Island," said he, tartly, "expresses the wish that party discipline were stronger on this side of the chamber. I wish so, too. And I wish that Senators on this side of the chamber would not go off from the tenets and principles of the Republican Party at the behest of an Indianapolis convention, as some of them have done."

Mr. Caffrey (Dem., La.,) delivered an extended speech in opposition to the resolution.

"If this resolution means what has been attributed to it," he said, "it is clearly a violation of public morality, if I have any proper conception of what public morality is. The men behind this resolution are not playing—not expending all this wind for nothing. I believe they hope to bring about free coinage through executive action, knowing that that is impossible by Congressional action."

Smith Will Vote Yea.

Mr. Smith (Dem., N. J.,) followed Mr. Caffery. He said the resolution was either misunderstood or the debate had taken such a wide range as to submerge the question. He saw no necessity for the resolution. He had, indeed, supposed that Mr. Aldrich was responsible for the resolution for purposes of his own.

Mr. Aldrich disclaimed all responsibility, and was promptly acquitted.

Continuing, Mr. Smith announced his intention of voting for the resolution on the ground that it was not a new declaration. In doing this he would not, however, surrender his individual views on the free coinage of silver. On this latter subject he had his views, which were that it would be difficult for this country alone to maintain free coinage at the present ratio.

He thought the Republicans had taken this as an excuse to make plain why they could not carry any financial legislation. They meant, he said, to have this go out as a test vote, and this was why he had supposed that the resolution owed its agitation to Mr. Aldrich. Mr. Smith said he did not consider the adoption of the resolution would be an injury to the financial credit of the country. In conclusion, Mr. Smith reiterated, in reply to Mr. Aldrich, that he was opposed to free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1.

"Then," said Mr. Aldrich, "the resolution does not mean the restoration of free coinage?"

"Not as a legal proposition, I am assured," Mr. Smith replied. He expressed the opinion that the free-silver advocates were honest citizens, and the Government would be safe in their hands if placed there by the vote of the country.

Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.,) supported the resolution. He did not think there could be any question that the bonds of the United States should be paid in standard silver. "An Andrew Jackson!" cried Mr. Cockrell, would be an honest and equitable payment which would satisfy the consciences of all the people and every moral law.

Oh for an Andrew Jackson.

"Oh, that we had in the White House an Andrew Jackson," cried Mr. Cockrell, "that he might say to these bankers: 'By the eternal, you shall take the standard silver dollar in payment for the obligations you hold.' That would settle this question very quickly."

Mr. Cockrell, in the course of his remarks, produced a twenty-dollar gold piece, and inquired whether any Republican desired to give him for it forty standard silver dollars. This proposition brought on a colloquy between Mr. Cockrell on the one side and Messrs. Aldrich, Foraker, and Fairbanks on the other, concerning the value of silver coins in Mexico. Mr. Cockrell said that a coin's legal tender quality left it the moment it left the territorial limits of the Government which coined it.

Mr. Foraker asked if it was not true that with one of our silver dollars two Mexican dollars could be purchased in Mexico.

Mr. Cockrell replied that that might be true, but it was because the standard silver dollar was not, he said, legal tender in Mexico, the standard silver dollar being exchangeable in Mexico for two Mexican dollars, because those through whose hands it passed were able to use it in the United States. He maintained that value to gold and silver money was given by law, and asserted that if gold was demonetized by the commercial nations of the world it would depreciate instantly. He held that the United States was great and powerful enough to coin silver freely and independently, and yet maintain its value. He quoted a speech of Senator Allison, in which the latter had said that the value in gold and silver was conferred by legislation, and Mr. Cockrell said that was the essence of the whole question.

The Senate at the conclusion of Mr. Cockrell's speech adjourned.

LITTLENESS OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. Hartman of Montana Says It Simply Registers the Will of Its Managers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The control of the House by the Speaker and his lieutenants was the real subject of a speech in the House to-day by Mr. Hartman, (Silver Rep., Mon.,) although he addressed himself, in opening, to the silver question, and began by denouncing the Republican Party for its position on the financial question.

He ridiculed Secretary Gage's definition of bimetallism in the latter's speech at Philadelphia on Tuesday. The Republican Party, he said, lost its right to use the term bimetallism when the St. Louis platform was adopted. The whole drift of the purpose and intent of the Administration had been avowed and proclaimed by Secretary Gage before the Banking Committee—it was to commit the Government irrevocably to the gold standard. This position could not be reconciled with Mr. McKinley's letter of acceptance.

Mr. Hartman said he knew many Republicans were opposed to the retirement of the greenbacks. "But," said he, "what will they do about it, when the Banking and Currency Committee reports the bill to retire the greenbacks? If we may judge the future by the past, there is little doubt of the result. This is no longer a House of Representatives—it is a House of Registers—it is a house to register the will of those who control it."

A "Miserable Scene" in 1894.

Mr. Hartman proceeded to give an account of a chapter of history—a "miserable scene," he denominated it—which occurred in 1894 when the bond bill was before the House. The bill, he said, never had the indorsement of a Republican platform or a Republican caucus. "I was then," said Mr. Hartman, "one of a little band of rebels solemnly pledged to vote against the bill. Just before the vote was taken we counted noses, and numbered seventy-two. I rejoiced that the bill was beaten. The cloakrooms were filled with the mutterings of a rebellion against the domination of those in control. Then suddenly the party whip began to crack, and I saw the slaves file out of the cloakroom, one after another, and vote for the bill their consciences condemned.

"In this House" he continued, "we should change the oath. Instead of taking an oath to support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States and perform our duties to the best of our abilities, we should at the opening of each session swear to support, protect, and defend the Constitution, provided we can obtain the consent of the leading nations of the earth, and to perform our duty if the Speaker will permit us so to do."

Great laughter greeted this sally, and it was redoubled when ex-Representative Towne of Minnesota, one of the silver Republicans who bolted the St. Louis Convention, fell out of his chair into a side aisle.

Mr. Hartman proceeded to say that he had no criticism to make against Speaker Reed personally. It was the system he opposed, not the man.

Reed a Good Enough Tyrant.

"If we must have a tyrant," he shouted, "Thomas B. Reed is good enough for me."

Again Mr. Hartman adverted to the mutterings he had heard in the cloakrooms against the tyranny exercised by the Speaker.

"I have told these complainants," said Mr. Hartman, "time and again that if they did not like the tyranny of the Speaker they should shear him of his power."

"I am afraid the gentleman from Montana has got his cloakrooms mixed," interposed Mr. Quigg, (Rep., N. Y.) [Republican laughter.]

"Perhaps I have," retorted Mr. Hartman, "but I give notice that those who are mixing their cloakrooms now will do so in 1898 and 1900, and triumph eventually upon the declarations of the Chicago platform and under the leadership of William J. Bryan." [Prolonged Democratic and vociferous applause.]

Mr. Barrett (Rep., Mass.,) followed with some criticism of the House rules, under which he asserted the legislative functions of the Government had been transferred to the Senate. He thought the House should have the same power in the matter of amending appropriation bills that the Senate had, and he gave notice that when the rules were brought in he would offer amendments to accomplish this purpose.

Republican Side of the Story.

The matter of the Speaker's control of the House came up again a little later, when Mr. De Armond (Dem., Mo.,) made a speech on the Cuban question, in which he taunted Republicans with the charge that they could not vote on the question as they desired.

Mr. Dolliver (Rep., Iowa,) replied to Mr. De Armond.

"The question of Cuba," said Mr. Dolliver, "is not a new question. For seven years the Administration of Grant was called upon to deal with an insurrection in nearly every respect on all fours with the insurrection of to-day, and at the end of that time—seven years of responsibility, seven years of anxieties and of worry—in a message sent to this House he vindicated the policy of the Administration and warned the country that any intervention in the affairs of Cuba would be not only unwise, but injurious.

"For my part, I do not aspire to a larger patriotism than that which governed the official career of Ulysses S. Grant. For my part, if I were looking for a wiser patriotism, I would not resort to the rural districts of Missouri. [Laughter.]

"My friend complains that the Republicans on this side of the House are under a tyranny and the mastery of one man. I deny it. There is no authority that constrains the Republican majority here except the policy of the Republican Party and the Administration of a Republican President. My friend says that we are slaves. It is a little peculiar that we have got to go to Missouri for information in respect to the condition of servitude under which we labor and under which we have suffered so many months.

"It is true we have a leadership in the House, and I for one have very often felt a certain sense of satisfaction, that I have not possibly expressed, that we have a leadership of brains and character that men may follow and follow without any loss of self-respect. [Great applause.]

Makes Sport of Bailey.

"I understand perfectly well the failure and difficulty of my friend from Missouri, and I appreciate it. The only leadership the Democratic Party in this House has had is the leadership of its own party. It was put into the hands of a distinguished young friend of mine from Texas (Bailey) and he had to fight for it every day at the extra session. [Laughter.]

"One day the gentleman from Kansas (Simpson) got it away from him, and the next day the sceptre of authority and influence of party was seized by that picturesque character that has appeared among us from the far distant coast of Washington (Mr. Lewis.) [Laughter.]

"The next day the gentleman from Tennessee was fighting to see who should have the leadership of the Democratic Party; while in the background, always melodious and ready with his advice, and ready to seize the falling sceptre of his friend, was the gentleman from Missouri (De Armond) who has just taken his seat, and who, in that Congress and in this, has delivered more speeches with more ease and less effect than any man that has appeared in the deliberations of Congress for the ten years that I have had the honor to serve on this floor." [Great laughter and applause on the Republican side.]

ANOTHER PROSPERITY DEBATE.

Effects of the Dingley Law Under Discussion in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—There was another prosperity debate in the House to-day. It took place soon after the District of Columbia Appropriation bill was taken up. The question was whether prosperity had come to the country with the Dingley law.

Mr. Greene (Pop., Neb.,) alleged that not a single farm product, except wheat and wool, was higher to-day than a year ago.

Mr. Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio,) as the latest evidence of prosperity, called attention to the 10 per cent. per ton advance in the wages of coal miners agreed upon at Chicago yesterday. That increase, he said, affected 200,000 miners.

Mr. Swanson (Dem., Va.,) submitted some remarks on the situation in the cotton industry, North and South, attributing the depression in the North to the excessively high tariff duties.

NAVASSA ISLAND'S AFFAIRS.

Commander McCalla Makes a Favorable Report to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Navy Department has received a report from Commander McCalla of the Marblehead giving the results of his investigation of conditions on the Island of Navassa, which had been the subject of complaint to the State Department on the score that the laborers were ill treated.

The investigation was conducted by a board composed of Commander McCalla, Lieut. Schuetze, and Surgeon Wentworth, and included a thorough inspection of the island and the condition of the laborers. The latter were not only personally questioned by the board, but had every opportunity to make complaints if they so desired. The board inspected all the buildings, including the laborers' quarters and hospital, as well as the food and hours of work, all of which were found satisfactory, showing a marked improvement over the condition of affairs on the island when visited by the Kearsarge in command of Capt. Crowninshield in 1892.

Commander McCalla reported that the food furnished the laborers is of good quality, the hours of work reasonable, and that the island is administered as well as could be expected from the conditions surrounding the business. The island is a small, lonely, rock-bound piece of land, possessing little or no vegetation, and having no means of amusement whatever except what is provided by the laborers themselves.

Notwithstanding these conditions, the Captain says that the men on the whole are contented. Only three men made complaints, and it was found that these were men that the officers of the company had found it desirable to punish. Except in one case the board was of opinion that the complaints were not justly founded. Commander McCalla expresses the opinion that occasional visits by ships of war to Navassa, with orders to look into the administration of its affairs, have had an excellent effect in improving the status of the laborers.

Congressional Notes.

The House yesterday passed a bill making Santa Fé the permanent capital of New Mexico.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs yesterday reported favorably a bill providing that cadets to West Point shall not be appointed unless they are bona fide residents of the districts represented by Congressmen making the appointments.

Representative Fitzgerald of Massachusetts yesterday introduced in the House a resolution for a Constitutional amendment to increase the length of the Presidential term to six years, and to make Presidents hereafter ineligible for re-election.

The House yesterday passed the Indian Appropriation bill. The only two important changes made in the bill were the elimination of the provisions for the leasing of the Gilsonite mineral lands of the Uncompahgre Reservation in Utah and the coal lands of the Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, and Wichita Reservations.

In the House yesterday Mr. Quigg (Rep., N. Y.,) arose to a question of privilege to reply to Mr. Loud's charge made the day before during the controversy over the appropriation for letter carriers that he (Quigg) stated what was untrue when he said that the prospective deficiency was the exact sum which the appropriation in the current law was below the estimates of the department. Mr. Quigg said the highest authority in matters of this character was the department itself, and he had read a letter from the department in support of his allegations. Mr. Loud, in reply, said that he stood by his statement. He appealed from the letter of the department to the printed record of the estimates.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco, JULIUS JACOBS.

District Judge for the Western District of North Carolina, HAMILTON GLOVER EWART.

Postmasters—Henry H. Smith, Worcester, N. Y.; Stephen D. Boyce, Port Jervis, N. Y.

COINAGE MEASURES URGED.

Secretary Gage Says the Demand for Fractional Silver Is Greater than the Amount Coined.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Secretary Gage has sent to Chairman Stone of the House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures a letter in which explains the necessity for the enactment of several important bills recently introduced in the House at his request and still pending. He says the amount it is permissible under existing law to allow the melter and refiner and carrier of the United States mints for wastage in their operations of the precious metals is excessive and should be reduced to one-half-thousandth of the whole.

The demand for new fractional silver coin since 1890 has been much greater than the amount coined, and the Treasury has been compelled to pay out worn coin, as the amount of the new coins manufactured has been limited by the appropriation made for the payment of loss on recoining on such coins.

From the demands for new coin it would appear that a much larger amount of subsidiary silver coin would be maintained in circulation if the Secretary of the Treasury were authorized to use any silver bullion now in the Treasury in the coinage of such denominations of subsidiary silver coin as might from time to time be required, and it is therefore recommended that such authority be given by Congress not only to use any bullion now in the Treasury, but also authority to recoin all worn or abraided fractional silver coin now in the Treasury and hereafter received. There are now in the Treasury over $10,000,000 in subsidiary silver coin. Of this amount it is estimated that about $7,000,000 is unfit for circulation. The third bill is to authorize the receipt of foreign gold coin in sums of $5,000 in any single deposit, and to pay for them without previously melting the coin, to be held as bullion and paid out for export in exchange for United States coin. When importations of gold are made it frequently occurs that large amounts consist of foreign gold coins. The result would save to the depositor the cost of melting and to the Government in case of deposits at the New York Assay Office the expense of transfer to and cost of coinage at the Philadelphia Mint, and it is more than probable that when gold is required for export these coins would command a premium over and above their nominal value in United States money.

ANTI-SCALPING BILL'S FATE.

A Vote in Committee May Be Reached in a Week—Amendments Offered—It May Be Defeated.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce held its first executive meeting to-day for the consideration of the Anti-Scalping bill, and decided to exert every effort to reach a vote a week from to-day.

There was also a general agreement to accept the House bill as the basis of future consideration. This was originally a copy of the Senate bill, but it was amended in committee in particulars which meet with the approval of the Senate Committee. At to-day's meeting several amendments additional to those made by the House Committee were suggested. Among these was one compelling the railroad companies to redeem the unused portions of tickets at a rate proportionate to the cost of the entire ticket; another mitigating the penalties imposed for violation of the law, and still another consisting of the bill recently introduced by Senator Cullom last week for the improvement of the status of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

The opponents of the bill count upon getting five votes for their proposition to consolidate the Anti-Scalping with the Commission bill, and they are even hopeful of securing the sixth vote, which would carry it. In case the motion should prevail, the effect would be equivalent to a postponement as some time would be necessary to consider the Commission bill.

Senator Elkins, who has been considered an avowed advocate of the Anti-Scalping bill, expressed himself as somewhat doubtful as to its expediency. He said that while many of the railroads were evidently favorable in a degree to it there were only two, the New York Central and the Pennsylvania Railroad, which were pressing it with apparent zeal. He said, in view of this fact, he had reached the conclusion that the majority of the lines were at best indifferent, while he thought that some of them were actually opposed to it.

GOLD RESERVE NOW A BURDEN.

It Reaches $163,670,000, the Highest Point in Seven Years.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The gold reserve to-day reached $163,670,000, the highest point in seven years. The accumulation is becoming something of a burden, and the Government is no longer encouraging its deposit.

COPPER RIVER ROUTE MAP.

A Military Expedition to be Sent Over It This Winter.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Acting Secretary Melklejohn is arranging to send a military expedition up the Copper River route in Alaska, to map out the topography of the country, and finally establish the value of this route to the Klondike gold fields. War Department reports indicate that this may turn out to be the most feasible of the Winter routes, and that is one reason for sending the expedition now.

The Treasury Department has been called upon to transport the twenty-five men who will compose the expedition, but has reported that it has no available revenue cutter affording the necessary accommodations, so the party probably will be sent north on one of the regular merchant steamers.

JAPANESE INTERPRETER DEAD.

Heco, Who Served the United States at Kanagawa Since 1859, Expires.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The State Department has been informed through Consul General Gowey at Kanagawa, Japan, of the death at that place of Joseph Heco, the interpreter to the Consulate, who had held the position since 1859. He was a Japanese by birth, but a naturalized citizen of the United States, and is credited with the publication of the first newspaper in Japan.

Heco when a boy in the latter part of the fifties, while returning in a junk to Yokohama, from a visit to Tokio, was blown away to sea. The junk drifted along across the Pacific for over fifty days, when the Japanese were taken off by the bark Auckland and brought to San Francisco. There Heco was taken in charge by the collector of the port, and was afterward made the protégé of a Baltimorean named Sanders, who placed him in school. A subsequent patron was Senator Gwin of California.

Heco was naturalized in the Baltimore District Court, and afterward became clerk to the captain of the United States ship Fenimore Cooper. In 1859, when the United States Consulate General was opened at Kanagawa, Heco became the first interpreter, and held the place to the time of his death.

KOREA'S CALL ON THE BOSTON.

Belief in Washington the Action Grew Out of Foreign Conditions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Korean Minister has received no advices on the report from Seoul, capital of Korea, that the King has called on the United States Minister for protection against possible revolution, and that Capt Wilde of the cruiser Boston has refused to land a naval force. In the lack of official instructions, the Minister has not called the subject to the attention of the authorities here. Beyond this the Legation authorities will not discuss the reports. It is felt that the situation is not of a grave character.

A United States naval force was landed some months ago when a disturbance was imminent, but no clash resulted. On these occasions the apparent desire of the Korean authorities has been to have the marines aid in police duty, rather than to invite intervention having any international aspect.

The conditions in Korea have been the source of apprehension here for some time, and it is felt that if an uprising is imminent it is due either to the controversy between the two local factions, or to the contest between Russia, Japan, and England to direct the internal affairs of Korea. It is felt in well-informed quarters here that any call which may have been made for an American naval force grows out of some foreign conditions.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Fourth-class Postmasters have been appointed as follows:

New Jersey.—Wildwood, Henry W. Marts.
New York.—Bergen, B. N. Walker.
Connecticut.—Mechanicsville, O. G. Chase.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Republican Canal Investigation Bill Reported to the Senate.

A MINORITY REPORT IGNORED

The Democratic Bill, Reported by Senator Cantor, Referred Back to the Finance Committee, Against His Protest.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—Senator Higgins, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, this morning reported to the Senate the bill to provide for an investigation of the canals, amended so as to conform to the bill advanced to third reading in the Assembly yesterday. Senator Cantor asked to have it recorded that three Senators—Guy, Koehler, and himself—dissented from this report and recommended the passage of the minority measure naming the investigating commission.

The bill of Senator Cantor was referred back to the Committee on Finance against his earnest protest. He pointed out that the bill had been considered already by the Finance Committee and rejected, so there was no use to send it back there. He insisted that the only fair proposition was to have his bill referred to the Committee of the Whole to be considered with the majority measure.

Senator Grady supported him in this demand, and promised that there should be two investigations of this matter if fair play were not given the minority. They proposed to ascertain the facts about this matter, no matter to what trouble they were obliged to go.

Senator Coggeshall declared the request of Senator Cantor to be unprecedented, and said that the Senate should proceed in regular order. A long discussion over parliamentary usage followed.

Senator Guy said that this was not an ordinary occasion, and they might well depart from ordinary procedure. This was an occasion where a public officer appointed by the Chief Executive had confessed to practicing a fraud upon the people. It was an occasion where the integrity of the executive branch of the Government was in issue, and the majority should not in any manner bar the fullest discussion and investigation.

Senator Guy criticised Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge in the course of his remarks, and Senator Coggeshall in reply said that the Superintendent could not be injured by the flings of those who sought to create political capital.

Senator Cantor said it was pure mockery to send the measure to the Finance Committee, which already had considered it. He understood that the majority had received its orders to pass the bill, and supposed it would do so, but he proposed that the facts should be discussed fairly, nevertheless. It seemed a remarkable proposition that such orders should be given, when the Governor himself was responsible for one member of the Canal Board—the most important member of that board. The Governor should be willing to accept what everybody knew to be the best judgment of the people of the State as to how the investigation should be conducted.

Finally a vote was ordered on the motion of Senator Cantor to discharge the Finance Committee from further consideration of his bill and refer it to the Committee of the Whole. The motion was lost by a strict party vote of 13 to 28.

Senator Cantor will again introduce his bill when the majority measure comes up for discussion in the Committee of the Whole.

The Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment reported Senator Stranahan's bill authorizing the Governor to appoint a committee of five persons to collate and report facts concerning taxation.

In the Assembly, the printed copies of the Republican Canal bill were on file to-day, demonstrating great activity on the part of the printer in that direction, as fifty or more bills introduced several days ago are not yet printed. The bill, being on the files to-day, will be ready for passage on Monday night, when three legislative days will have expired.

Only routine business was transacted in the Assembly to-day. The Senate adjourned until 11 o'clock and the Assembly until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

BILLS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

A Measure to Retain a Brooklyn Man in Office Till June 1, 1904.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—Assemblyman Brennan of Kings has introduced a bill providing that the Keeper of the Hall of Records of the County of Kings, now constituting the Borough of Brooklyn, New York City, heretofore appointed by the Board of Supervisors of Kings County, shall continue a county officer and shall continue to hold his office for the term of six years, unless sooner removed for cause and after a hearing. If this bill becomes a law it will retain George Buchanan, the present Keeper of the Hall of Records, in office until June 1, 1904. The bill also empowers the Keeper to employ and discharge all assistants, watchmen, and helpers whose duty it is to attend to the care and management of the Hall of Records.

Other bills of interest to New York City have been introduced as follows:

Senator Wray—Amending the New York charter by providing that after March 1 no person not a resident or elector of the district shall be appointed to a Municipal Court Justiceship, and that to be eligible to appointment a person must have practiced law in this State five years or have served heretofore as a Justice of the Municipal Court.

Senator Coffey—Relieving the improved property from a portion of the assessment for the opening of East Twenty-first Street in the Borough of Brooklyn.

Mr. Brennan—Generally amending the act constituting the commission of common lands of the late town of Gravesend.

Mr. G. W. Meyer—Ratifying the action of the New York City authorities in laying out the East River Park at Eighty-fourth and Eighty-ninth Streets, placing the entire expense upon the corporation and refunding assessments collected from individual property owners.

Mr. Tiffany—Repealing the act providing for a special jury in criminal cases in New York and Kings Counties, and for the mode of selecting such jurors and creating a special Jury Commissioner.

Also—Prohibiting the operation of a railway of any kind on East Nineteenth Street, between Caton and Foster Avenues, Borough of Brooklyn, unless a majority of the property owners consent.

Mr. Mullaney—Providing for the incorporation of the Department Command of the Union Veterans' Union of New York.

Mr. Mitchell—Authorizing the alteration of the final maps and profiles of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Bills of General Interest Introduced in Senate and Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—The following bills of general interest have been introduced in the Senate:

Senator Seibert—Providing that the Directors of a stock corporation shall not make dividends except from the surplus profits and in computing such surplus profits, the cost of construction, repairs, or litigation, including moneys paid in satisfaction of judgments and counsel fees, shall not be considered assets, and only the actual market value of the property of the corporation shall be estimated in such computation.

Senator Stranahan—Giving an attorney who represents the people, a State officer, or a board of State officers the same preference in civil actions as is now given to the Attorney General.

These bill have been introduced in the Assembly:

Mr. Holbert—Making it a misdemeanor to issue trading stamps.

Mr. Chanler—Amending the law relative to the compensation of Inspectors of Election, ballot and poll clerks in cities of the first class by providing that Inspectors shall receive $6 for each day of registration and election day, and that the poll and ballot clerks shall receive $6 per day on election day and for the canvass of the votes.

Mr. Stoneman—Providing that hereafter any village, town, or city may, by a two-thirds vote of the Town Board, Board of Trustees, or Common Council, determine upon, purchase, and use automatic ballot cabinets at general elections.

Mr. Paris—Providing that certificates of lunacy must be substantiated by two physicians duly licensed to practice medicine and surgery by the Regents of the State University.

Mr. Nixon—Appropriating $200,000 for the support and maintenance of the several State prisons for the year ending Sept. 30, 1898, and the further sum of $2,260 for clerk hire and sundries for the Superintendent of State Prisons for the same period.

Mr. Perkins—Generally amending the law relating to the investment of the school and literature funds, and directing the Commissioners of the Loan Office as to the investment and loaning of securities in which the various counties are concerned.

Mr. Pierce—Amending the counties law by providing that the costs and expenses of extra counsel employed by the District Attorney of any county, instead of being certified by the Judge presiding at the trial, shall be "audited by the Board of Supervisors, Commission Board, or body having power to audit or direct the allowance or payment of claims against such county."

ACTION ON LOCAL MEASURES.

Favorable Report on Mr. [illegible]ler's Bill to Relieve Poo[illegible]tors.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—The Assembly Cities Committee this afternoon agreed to report an amendment to the New York charter introduced by Mr. Chanler designed to prevent the arrest of persons on the east side for debts of less than $50. It provides that no order of arrest, attachment, or execution against the person shall issue from the Municipal Court in an action brought for the wrongful taking, detention, or conversion of household articles, furniture, wearing apparel, jewelry, or other household property, of the value of $50 or less, obtained upon memorandum, installment payments, or other terms under which title to such personal property remains in its vendor or his assigns until fully paid for.

The committee refused to report Mr. Gallagher's bill for a $12,000 bridge over the millpond in the Thirty-first and Thirty-second Wards in the Borough of Brooklyn, and Mr. Marshall's bill relative to the uniform Fire Department in New York. It is understood that substitutes will be introduced for these two bills.

LONG ISLAND CITY TAXES.

Efforts to Prevent the Saddling of Unpaid Assessments on the Greater City.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—Several bills have been introduced by Queens County members, the purpose of which is understood to be to wipe out all taxes levied and not yet collected in Long Island City and to compel the City of New York at large to pay the bonds. Mr. Donnelly of New York, on the other hand, has introduced a bill providing that no action may be begun against the city by any resident of the outlying districts beyond Manhattan to recover money paid partially upon assessments for improvements.

Mr. Wallace of Queens has introduced a bill to exempt all the annexed territory from the operation of the law providing that Boards of Supervisors are relieved from road improvements and forbidden to issue bonds, all such improvements and such bond issues being placed under the charge of the city authorities. This may mean that the cost of unfinished improvements is to be saddled upon the city instead of on the locality benefited.

Another bill introduced by Mr. Wallace provides that any tax heretofore levied for city, ward, State, or county purposes, and all water rates in arrears in Long Island City may be discharged of record at any time before the 15th day of September, 1898, upon payment, with interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum. The bill also provides for the redemption of lands in Long Island City prior to Jan. 1, 1898, which have been sold for unpaid taxes and water rates, where the certificates of sale have not been assigned.

Thomas J. Creamer, who is watching New York City legislation, said upon the subject to-night: "I have asked the two Cities Committees, to which the bills have been sent, not to report any bills until the authorities of New York City have a chance to examine their effect. I believe that bills of Mr. Wallace, Mr. Brennan, Senator Koehler, and Senator Wray are all aimed to saddle debts upon the city for public improvements in several boroughs made before the consolidation took effect. Just how the subject can be treated I do not know as yet. We have not yet decided."

Controller Coler announced yesterday that no special action relative to the collection of assessments for public improvements in Queens, Richmond, and the Bronx would be taken at present, because he is busy with the work of making up the budget. Mr. Coler said that the city would in no case attempt wholesale repudiation where the debt is legal, but he would not discuss the question of responsibility for the debt, which has been estimated at between $12,000,000 and $20,000,000.

Commissioner of Accounts Owen said yesterday afternoon that it would be impossible for him to go to work upon the investigation, as requested by the Board of Public Improvements at its meeting on Wednesday, for at least a month, owing to the delay in getting an appropriation. He said he did not anticipate finding any frauds by which the city could lose anything.

GOV. BLACK FOR SKINNER.

Re-election of the Superintendent of Public Instruction Expected.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—The appearance in The Troy Times to-day of an editorial indorsement of Charles R. Skinner for re-election as State Superintendent of Public Instruction, taken in connection with the fact that Editor Francis of that paper held a long conference with Gov. Black to-day, is construed here as evidence that the Governor favors Mr. Skinner's candidacy, and will actively assist it.

The Governor, it is said, has investigated the charges made against Mr. Skinner by Mrs. West, School Commissioner of Richmond County, and has come to the conclusion that the State Superintendent was blameless in that matter.

Gov. Black's support is accepted as insuring Mr. Skinner's re-election by the Legislature on Feb. 10.

Hearings on Excise Bills.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—The failure of the Excise Committee of the Assembly to hold a meeting up to this time was called to the attention of Spea

SOME NOTABLE WEDDINGS

Miss Natalie B. Conkling Married to Baron Johannes L. von Ohnesorge.

DR. JOHN HALL OFFICIATES

The Bride's Engagement Ring Was the One Gen. von Blucher, the Bridegroom's Great-Great-Grandfather, Gave His Fiancee—Other Marriages.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, officiated at an interesting wedding yesterday, at the home of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Nathaniel W. Conkling, 55 East Thirty-fourth Street. The bride was Miss Natalie Burleigh Conkling, the daughter of Dr. Conkling, who was formerly pastor of the Rutgers Presbyterian Church, and the bridegroom was Baron Jonannes Leopold von Ohnesorge, a Lieutenant in the German Army, and a great-great-grandson of Gen. von Blücher, who assured Wellington's victory at Waterloo. The ceremony was performed at noon, amid appropriate decorations of palms, roses, azaleas, and Farleyense ferns.

Baron von Ohnesorge was attended by his uncle, Baron Schweinitz, who is also Gen. Schweinitz of the German Army, as best man. The engagement ring which the bride wore was an heirloom in the Baron's family, and has been handed down by different generations, from the time of Gen. von Blücher, who first used it.

The ceremony yesterday was preceded by the wedding march, played by an orchestra. The bride wore white ivory satin, trimmed with lace and chiffon, and a tulle veil, fastened with orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of jasmine. She was not attended. Her father gave her away. The ushers were D. Paul B. Conkling, a sculptor, of Paris, brother of the bride; Alexander Benson of Philadelphia, Miss Dickinson of Trenton, and Williams Peters of this city.

Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" followed the ceremony, and a wedding breakfast was served to about 100 guests. Among them were Dr. and Mrs. W. Peterson, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Sanders, Mr. and Mrs. Brodhead of Washington, Mrs. Van Wyck, widow of ex-United States Senator Van Wyck of Nebraska, and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Caldwell of Philadelphia.

Baron and Baroness von Ohnesorge will sail on Feb. 5 for Italy, where they will spend the Winter in travel. Their home will be at Baron von Ohnesorge's residence, at Weimar, capital of the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, Germany.

Van Rensselaer—Drexel.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—Mrs. Sarah Drexel was married to-day to Alexander Van Rensselaer of New York at her suburban home, Camp Hill, near Port Washington.

There were present as guests only the members of the two families and a few intimate friends. The Rev. Dr. Hodge, a Presbyterian minister of New York, and an uncle of the bridegroom, officiated. There were no bridesmaids.

Mr. Van Rensselaer Cruger of New York, a cousin of the bridegroom, was best man, and the bride was led to the altar by her brother, Col. A. J. Drexel.

The bride is a daughter of the late Anthony J. Drexel, and is very wealthy. Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer went to New York this evening. Feb. 15 they will leave for a cruise on Mrs. Van Rensselaer's yacht, the May.

Knox—Lynch.

Miss Florence Tilden Lynch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Blodgett Lynch of 208 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, was married last evening to Lewis Taylor Knox at Holy Trinity Church, One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Lenox Avenue. The rector, the Rev. Dr. Charles De Witt Bridgman performed the ceremony. Miss Florence M. Shrady was the maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Edward Knox, Miss Louise White, Miss Mary Ayres, and Miss Marie Starbuck. Stanley A. Lynch was best man, and the ushers were Albert L. Watkins, Albert M. Reed, Henry B. Gayley, and Robert Loose. There were about 700 people at the church, and a small reception followed the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents.

Hurlbut—Pirsson.

Miss Janette Ida Luqueer Pirsson, daughter of the late Joseph Poole Pirsson, was married to Henry A. Hurlbut, son of the late Henry A. Hurlbut, about 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, in Trinity Chapel, 15 West Twenty-fifth Street, by the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton. George D. Bayard was best man. Because of the recent death of the bridegroom's father a wedding reception was omitted. Relatives and intimate friends only were present. Mr. Hurlbut has been married before. His first wife, who was Miss Ella Childs, died three years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Hurlbut will spend their wedding trip in the South.

Surprise at This Marriage.

The announcement of the marriage on Wednesday afternoon at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Thomas Rutter, 814 Fifth Avenue, of George Frederic Garr and Miss Rutter has occasioned much surprise, as the engagement of the young couple was not generally known. Miss Rutter is a sister-in-law of Mrs. Nathaniel Rutter, whose conversion to Catholicism was announced yesterday. Mr. Garr is a son of the old and wealthy merchant George Garr of the Union Club, who made a large fortune in Louisiana. His mother was a Miss Kernochan. The wedding was a quiet one, and was witnessed only by the immediate relatives.

MRS. ASTOR'S FINAL DINNER.

A Farewell Entertainment Preparatory to Her Trip to Europe at Her Fifth Avenue Home.

Mrs. William Astor, who expects to sail for Europe on Feb. 26, to be gone about four months, gave her last dinner of the season yesterday at her home, 842 Fifth Avenue. Covers were laid for twenty-four.

Mrs. Astor had chosen to bring together some of the younger members of the exclusive set for this, her final dinner, and the feminine guests were selected with consideration for social prominence and beauty. Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor were asked in from the other side of the big double mansion, in view of the important nature of the function. The main foyer of the house was decorated here and there with palms, as usual, and the guests of the evening enjoyed the music of Lander's orchestra.

Mrs. Astor's magnificent silver service, which will probably slumber undisturbed in her big vault below stairs for the next five or six months, was put in requisition, of course, for the dinner, and two huge silver candelabra, each bearing thirteen candles, were used to illuminate the fine array of glass and plate. Baskets here and there upon the table were set with fruit, as tempting to the eye as to the palate. English hothouse grapes and hothouse pineapples were among them, mingled with dark-green Autumn leaves. Near each end of the big table stood a handsome silver bowl, supported on a wrought silver frame, and filled to its utmost capacity with pinks of all colors and sprays of mignonette. There were other floral decorations about the room.

Dinner was served about 8 o'clock. Besides the hostess and her son and daughter-in-law there were present Miss Sands, one of the prettiest of the season's belles; Miss Fair, who is a decided social favorite; Miss Brice, G. Creighton Webb, Winthrop Rutherfurd, Lispenard Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. P. Cooper Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard Ronalds, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert D. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. Clews, Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Porter, and Señor Don Juan Du Bosc, First Secretary of the Spanish Legation at Washington.

MRS. RUTTER A CATHOLIC.

Report that She Is Engaged to Nathaniel Reynal Is Denied.

The news that the young widow, Mrs. Nathaniel Rutter, formerly Miss Sara Caldwell of Mobile, had recently become converted to Catholicism and had been baptized as a Roman Catholic on Sunday last, which became known yesterday, did not excite much surprise in the up-town clubs and drawing rooms. Mr. Rutter, her husband, was the son of the former President of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. He died shortly before his father, a few years ago, leaving a handsome fortune to his one child and wife.

Mrs. Rutter has a handsome country place near White Plains, N. Y., near that of Mrs. Jules Reynal. The engagement of Mrs. Rutter and Nathaniel C. Reynal, the young 'cross-country rider and golf player, was reported last Autumn, but was vigorously denied by Mrs. Reynal, young Mr. Reynal's mother. The Reynal family are devout Roman Catholics, and Mrs. Rutter was an Episcopalian. The engagement of the couple seems to be regarded as a fact, and it is even rumored that their wedding will take place next month. Mr. Reynal has a large fortune in his own right, and Mrs. Rutter is one of the wealthiest of young American women.

When seen last night at his home, 263 Madison Avenue, Nathaniel C. Reynal said: "I have denied this report many times. It is absolutely false. I am not engaged to be married to Mrs. Rutter."

MUSICALE AT MRS. COOK'S.

Leo Stern and Pol Plancon Help Entertain an Audience of Fashionable Folk.

A musical affair of widespread social interest yesterday was the afternoon reception given by Mrs. Henry H. Cook and Mr. and Mrs. Carlos M. de Heredia, her son-in-law and daughter, in Mrs. Cook's big Fifth Avenue residence at Seventy-eighth Street.

A notable vocal and instrumental programme, arranged by Clarence Andrews, musical director of the Society of Musical Arts, was given before some of the best known members of New York society. Leo Stern, the violoncellist, and M. Plançon, the baritone, a friend of Mr. Heredia, were the chief attractions to music lovers; M. de Blanck was the accompanist.

Mr. Stern played Tschalkowsky's nocturne, Popper's "Les Papillons," and Cossmann's tarantella. Pol Plançon sang Chaminade's "Au Pays Bleu"; "Celle Qui Passe," by Gadaige; Gounod's Hymne à la Nuit; "Les Papillons," de Grandval, and "Elle est à Toi," by Schumann. With Mlle. Seygard of the Damrosch company, he also sang a barcarole, ("Les Contes d'Hoffman"), by Offenbach.

Mlle. Seygard sang Massenet's "Elégie," with violoncello obligato by Mr. Stern; a gavotte ("Manon,") also by Massenet, and selections from Hahn, Holmès, and Miss Catlin. Guillaume Ibos, the tenor, who is a friend of Mr. Heredia and was a guest at the reception, also consented to sing. Among other guests were: Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, Miss Evelyn Sloane, William Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps-Stokes, Miss Caroline M. Phelps-Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, Miss Emily V. Sloane, Miss Lila V. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Brayton Ives, the Misses Ives, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Turnure, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. George E. Turnure, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. Chartran, and Adolph Muller-Ury.

VAUDEVILLE AT THE ASTORIA.

A Sensation Caused by the Appearance of Baroness Blanc.

The large Astoria ballroom was crowded yesterday morning at the fourth and last of the Fresh-Air Fund entertainments. Every box was occupied, and late comers were hardly able to find standing room.

The large attendance was due not only to the fact that the entertainment was the last of a popular series, but also to the announcement that May Irwin, Clara Lipman, Anna Held, and other favorite comediennes had been billed to appear. These three did not appear, but the morning furnished a sensation which had not been expected.

After a child had danced and Mr. de Beasel had performed some of his clever modeling in clay, Miss Boudouine sang, and Messrs. David Lythgoe and Edouard José gave a selection from the "Ballet Girl." Burr McIntosh, the stage director, then appeared on the platform and announced quietly that Miss Waters would next appear.

There then stepped out a woman with light yellow hair, dressed demurely in widow's weeds, who plunged at once into the first verse of a pathetic song. A murmur ran round the room, "It's the Baroness Blanc," and suddenly at the close of the verse "Miss Waters" began a skirt dance. It was the dance in which she appeared at the Olympia last Summer, but it was a novelty to the fashionable audience of yesterday, which rose to its feet instinctively amid much suppressed excitement. Somehow the effect was indescribably amusing, and what would not have seemed out of place especially in music hall frequenters of evening and in appropriate surroundings appeared strangely incongruous at a morning entertainment of the fashionable atmosphere of that of yesterday. Women looked at each other, and after "Miss Waters" had retired there was a lively hum of conversation. She reappeared in a black spangled gown, but this time she was not greeted with applause, and retired without a single hand-clap.

Louis Mann gave his inimitable telephone story, which was encored, and Mr. McIntosh closed the morning's entertainment by an imitation of Anthony Hope reading a witty paper. At 1 o'clock the 500 or 600 women and the twenty or twenty-five men present repaired to the adjoining Astor gallery, where they enjoyed a dainty breakfast, served at small tables.

The Debut of Miss Hastings.

One of the most notable receptions of the winter at Harrisburg, Pa., will be held to-day, when Gov. Hastings introduces his daughter to the society of that city. The floral decorations, which are to cost $2,400, will be supplied by Fleischman.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. Francis H. Macy, Jr., gave a luncheon for about twenty-four young women at her home, 67 West Seventy-first Street, yesterday.

Miss Cameron, daughter of Sir Roderick Cameron, held the last of her Thursday afternoons at home yesterday at 185 Madison Avenue. Miss Catherine and Miss Isabella Cameron helped her receive.

G. Casteginer lectured in the east room at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon on the Bastille, tracing its foundation by Hughes Aubriot, its architecture, the methods in use there, and the principal epochs of its history, up to its destruction by the Revolutionists. He declared in closing that liberty was the principle France and the United States had both to defend. There were about 125 people present.

The second meeting of the Thursday Evening Dancing Class was held last night in the Pierrepont Assembly Rooms, Brooklyn. The cotillion was led by Campbell T. Hamilton with Miss Flaurence Ward of Manhattan as his partner. The favors for the ladies were Dutch bonnets and bisque candlesticks. The men received steins and rosettes. The patronesses were Mrs. Edward Howard, Mrs. G. H. Henshaw, Mrs. S. B. Howell, Mrs. H. C. Anthony, and Mrs. Charles E. Rogers

Mrs. Henry Mottet, wife of the rector of the Protestant Episcopal Holy Communion Church, received her friends at the rectory, 47 West Twentieth Street, yesterday afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock. Mrs. Edward Leverich of 30 East Sixtieth Street, Mrs. Francis H. Cabot of 25 Irving Place, Mrs. Andrew J. White of 846 Fifth Avenue, and Mrs. James L. Breese of 17 East Thirtieth Street were among others who held afternoon receptions. Mrs. Breese was assisted by Miss Anne Urquhart Potter in receiving.

The First Auxiliary Society of the Riverside Day Nursery celebrated the first anniversary of its birth at the home of Mrs. W. R. Waters, 45 West Seventieth Street, yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Waters and her sister, Miss Lester, received the guests, and Mrs. Eugene K. Porter, the President, introduced the artists, Miss Sadie Vere Milne and Allen E. Watrous, both vocal soloists. Mrs. Ernst Pfarrius, Mrs. Charles F. Terhune, Mrs. Percy Klock, Mrs. Madison C. Peters, and Mrs. James Lester were among the guests.

Prof. Paul Jeannin gave an interesting lecture in French on the monuments and cities of France, at Stern's School of Languages yesterday afternoon. He explained that the palace at Versailles owed its origin to Louis Treize, who found a mill in the present site of the palace, one day when he had lost his way while on a hunting expedition, and erected there a little cottage in which to rest when he should come that way again. This was used as a headquarters for the courtiers when they went hunting, and Louis Quatorze afterward built a palace there.

"Quo Vadis."

Read what is said about it by HARRY THURSTON PECK, Professor of Latin in Columbia College, in THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, of Saturday, Jan. 29, published by THE NEW YORK TIMES.—Adv.

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN

Trainer Eck Has Signed "Billy" Michael, Said to be Jimmy's Brother, for America.

SMALLER EVEN THAN JIMMY

Cycle Clubs Alarmed at the Tendency to Issue Blanket Sanctions—A Request for Reform Probable—Needham May Succeed Pitman.

A cablegram was received yesterday by W. J. Morgan, manager of the proposed National Cyclodrome to be constructed at Ambrose Park, from Thomas Eck, the veteran trainer, now in London, as an agent for the cyclodrome, saying that he had signed "Billy" Michael, the alleged younger brother of the famous Jimmy Michael, the middle-distance racer. "Billy" is said to be even smaller than Jimmy, and to be of about the same appearance. Until about a year ago he lived quietly at Aberaman, Jimmy's birthplace, until Jimmy had wheeled into the public eye, and his relatives were persons of importance. Then some manager took hold of the little fellow, and discovered he was capable of good speed. Eck proposes to bring him to America and arrange for a match with Jimmy if possible.

Another rider whom Eck cabled he had signed is "Jack" Chinn, an Englishman of great local note. Eck will have charge of the training quarters at Ambrose Park. He sailed secretly from New York Jan. 19, under orders to engage some of the well-known European riders to appear here next season. He intends to establish for the National Cyclodrome agencies at London, Paris, and Berlin.

Club race meets for the approaching season it is likely will be few, judging from the policy of the Racing Board in issuing blanket sanctions to the professional promoting oraginizations. Albert Mott, Chairman of the National Board, has intimated on a number of occasions that he considered that professional promoting bodies with money back of them provided better sport than the small clubs. This the clubs concede, but they ask whither the sport is tending under such conditions. It has been the custom that annual race meets be held in the New York section by the Riverside Wheelmen, the Harlem Wheelmen, the Quill Club Wheelmen, the Kings County Wheelmen, and the South Brooklyn Wheelmen, not to speak of the Atlanta Wheelmen of Newark. Under the policy indicated by Mr. Mott these clubs may not be able to obtain sanctions unless they barter for them with the big racing promoting concerns. Mr. Powers of the "big four" of the American Cycle Racing Association said yesterday that they proposed to give eight out-of-door meets, at least. Other professional race promoters ask for as many more and the clubs' requests are ignored. A concerted protest by the racing clubs will probably be made, and the matter brought up in the National Assembly with a demand for relief.

It was reported yesterday that George A. Needham, Captain of the Kings County Wheelmen, would be the successor to Will R. Pitman, as member of the State League of American Wheelmen Racing Board for this district. Mr. Needham was approached by one high in the State Division, and it was intimated to him that the office was his if he was willing to accept.

The local Cycle Board of Trade has appointed Tuesday as the time of meeting to discuss the proposed "bicycle day" and installment plans. The meeting will be held at Eighth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street.

SARANAC LAKE ICE CARNIVAL.

Racing and Spectacular Events Arranged by the Pontiac Club.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Jan. 27.—Elaborate preparations are being made for the first annual carnival of the Pontiac Club, which is to be held at Saranac Lake next Tuesday and Wednesday. The programme for the first day will consist of a parade of decorated sleighs and floats headed by the Twenty-first Infantry, U. S. A., band, professional fancy skating, illumination of the ice fortress, with colored electric lights and fireworks, and fancy dress skating.

On Wednesday there will be a hockey match at the club house between the Malone and Saranac Lake teams, a prize fancy skating contest, a one mile prize skating race, and a one mile prize cross-country snowshoe race. The event will close with the illumination and storming of the ice fortress and a pyrotechnic display. Many New York and Montreal people will be present. John D. Rockefeller and party are here and will remain to witness the celebration.

THE MAYFLOWER SOLD.

The Late Ogden Goelet's Yacht Bought by an Englishman for $400,000.

The big twin-screw yacht Mayflower, which was built in 1893 by the Clyde Bank Company for the late Ogden Goelet, was sold a few days ago to an English yachtsman at a stated price of $400,000. The sale was consummated in England, and Tams & Lemoine of this city are superintending the fitting out of the craft at Erie Basin. She will sail for Southampton in about three weeks.

The Mayflower is one of the largest and most elaborately fitted up pleasure vesels in the world. The comfort and convenience of the late owner were secured in every possible way. The private staterooms, guests' rooms, ladies' boudoirs, reception and other rooms are spacious and sumptuously finished. There are between six and seven hundred electric lamps arranged throughout the vessel.

The Mayflower was designed by George L. Watson, and is considered by many to be the finest example of his work. She is constructed of steel and is 320 feet over all, 275 feet on the water line, 37 feet 6 inches beam, with a draught of 17 feet 6 inches.

Her machinery consists of two triple-expansion engines with four cylinders each of the following dimensions: 22½, 38, 40, 40 by 27 inches stroke of piston. On her trial trip on the Clyde she made a little over 17 knots.

Racing at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.—Results at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE.—Allowances, one mile. Satsuma won, Imp. Tripping second, Judge Denny third. Time—1:42¾.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, six furlongs. Official won, Chihuahua second, Good Friend third. Time—1:15¾.

THIRD RACE.—Selling, mile and a sixteenth. Joe Ullman won, Palomacita second, Meadow Lark third. Time—1:48½.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, mile and a quarter. The Roman won, Morellito second, Ostler Joe third. Time—2:07½.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, mile and a sixteenth. Myth won, Fashion Plate second, Personne third. Time—1:47¾.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse, six furlongs. Maxillo won, Dr. Sharp second, Lord Marmion third. Time—1:14¼.

Yale Wins at Hockey.

A game of hockey was played last night on the ice at the Claremont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn. The contestants were a Yale and a Brooklyn team. The Yale team won. Although the score at the conclusion of the game was 4 to 1, in favor of Yale, the home team fought hard.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Henry A. Shaw, Assistant Surgeon, will report to the commanding officer at Fort Crook, Nebraska, for temporary duty at that post, and upon the arrival there of First Lieut. Deane C. Howard, Assistant Surgeon, will return to Fort Snelling, Minnesota.

Capt. Mason Carter, Fifth Infantry, is retired.

First Lieut. James T. Kerr, Seventeenth Infantry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Baker University, Baldwin, Kan., to take effect March 20, to relieve First Lieut. Ernest V. Smith, Fourth Infantry, who will join his company.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Machias arrived at Villefranche Jan. 26.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

CUBAN AUTONOMY IMPOSSIBLE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Sir: The cable informs us that the Spanish Government, in conjunction with the opera bouffe Cuban Cabinet, is about dispatching to this country a delegate charged with the important mission of negotiating with the Government of the United States a commercial treaty. On the other hand, Washington dispatches advise us that his Excellency the Spanish Minister has called at the Department of State for the purpose of imparting that weighty piece of news. No doubt, he was received there and listened to with all the gravity and solemnity which the occasion demanded, and with that courtesy, respect, and admiration due to a high-toned, chivalrous, punctilious, and hair-splitting cavalier from the Iberian Peninsula, the land of the Quixotes, of the Panzas, of wind-mills, and of bullfighters.

It was not a Cuban but a German who wrote that the Spaniard was "the clown of the European State comedy, as well as the Gascon in tragic attire" (wahren Paggiazzo in der Europäischen Staatskömedie, und Gasconer im tragischen Gewande.) It was Carl Julius Weber, who had traveled extensively through Spain, was familiar with the Spanish language, history, and literature, knew the people well and wrote about them with perfect impartiality. Since, however, the Spaniard has shifted the scene of his exploits. From the European Courts he has transferred it to Washington, and it is there that he now plays the merry clown and the tragic Gascon. How long will he succeed in amusing and frightening his public?

If the Cuban people were not at all concerned with those comical and farcical proceedings, to me, at least, they would be exceedingly amusing. Unfortunately, back of them there is something very serious, something very terrible and appalling. It is not a farce, it is not a comedy; it is an awful tragedy! Look at the hundreds of thousands of men, women, and children whose fate hangs in the balance! Look at the countless pools of human blood of the butchered victims! Look at the hideous spectres of destitution, starvation, and death as they stalk about that gloomy and dismal background!

Autonomy has utterly failed. It is dead and buried. Premier Sagasta knows it; every Spaniard knows it. All the newspapers of Spain, whether Carlist, Conservative, Liberal, Republican, Radical, or Anarchist, have so declared it a hundred times. Humorists have written its epitaph. Even the organ of the party in Havana, El Pais, has formally announced, while attempting to repel an accusation brought against them by the newspaper La Epoca of Madrid, that the autonomists have absolutely no influence with the Cubans. Have they any with the Spaniards? Let the cries of the rioting Havana volunteers answer the question: "Down with autonomy! Down with Blanco! Hang the Autonomists!" The Conservative newspapers and the Conservative orators in Spain call autonomy a political crime, throw it in the face of Sagasta and his Cabinet, and promise that punishment will soon follow. All that is plain enough. Autonomy is not wanted by the Spaniards, and the Cubans will not hear of it; but the Madrid Government is not worried about it, (Spaniards never worry,) sends greetings to the United States Government, and adds: "It is evident that we both are working toward the same end. Spaniards and Cubans do not want autonomy, but we will establish it." In return, the United States Minister at Madrid is ordered to thank Premier Sagasta for his courtesy, civility, confidence, good faith, &c., and to assure him that nothing will be done to anger, annoy, or displease him while he pursues such an enlightened and humane policy. Meanwhile, thousands of human beings are starving to death in Cuba. This is Christian statesmanship!

Spaniards will never acknowledge that autonomy has failed. They will not contradict the policy which they have followed for over one thousand years; they never fail, although they have already reached that stage in which any further failure is scarcely possible, but they will procrastinate, they will invent other issues, they will bring out new schemes, they will entangle the threads of the diplomatic skein, and they will gain time. During the last 200 years they have lived merely by sufferance and chicanery. Braggarts in peace, cowards in war, and thieves at all times, as Lord Wellington characterized them, wherever their power has been questioned, it has at once tottered and fallen. So soon as the Italians made up their minds to get rid of them, they had to quit the country. They were whipped out of the Netherlands, and they were so severely flogged by their little next-door neighbor, by the diminutive kingdom of Portugal, that they have never attempted to re-enter it. They boast of having conquered almost the whole world, and they came very near being conquered by a petty State one-sixth the size in area and more than three-fourths smaller in population. They have had in Cuba an army of 250,000 men, regulars and volunteers, which on the basis of territory, would be equivalent to an army of 1,400,000 for France and one of 18,000,000 men for the United States, and they have not been able to overcome a few thousands of poorly-armed and ragged Cuban patriots; but they have butchered and starved to death scores of thousands of defenseless men, woman, and children! For such work they have no equal; they are unrivaled; they enjoy undisputed and undisputable pre-eminence!

And to say that such a miserable remnant of a decayed and wornout nation sometimes tries to play the bully with the United States! Spain is nothing but an Egyptian mummy; uncover it, and it will turn into dust; blow at it, and it will disappear.

But this, nevertheless: We shall have negotiations for a commercial treaty, and when the last shadow of autonomy shall have utterly disappeared, Spanish diplomacy will work around the phantom of commercial reciprocity. Commercial reciprocity with a country which, while the Spaniards are there, will yield nothing but the effluvia of putrefying corpses! What a fiendish mockery!

Spanish newspapers have asserted over and over again that sympathy with the Cubans could be effectively stifled, and favor and support gained for the Spaniards in their diabolical work of extermination by offering commercial advantages to the Americans. Imaginary advantages, of course, for the Spaniards can offer no others. The benighted Turks of Southern Europe, as Weber calls them, cannot conceive that a people may be industrious, hardworking, earnestly devoted to the development of their material prosperity, and be at the same time honorable, honest, and upright. They will soon discover that Americans do not sell their principles and their feelings for dollars and cents. Possibly they may also discover that forbearance has a limit.

Let us hope that things may be so ordained that we may not be called upon to close the last chapter of our bloody history with something equivalent to the "Dum Romae consulitur, Saguntum expugnatur," (while they advise at Rome, Saguntum is conquered,) for then the American people will find in the Pearl of the Antilles nothing but putrefying corpses, smoldering ruins, and heaps of ashes. FIDEL G. PIERRA.

New York, Jan. 26, 1898.

NOMINATING ELECTIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I remember seeing in an old issue of Punch an amusing cartoon in which Lord Brougham, wearied and irritated by a pedantic and technical debate as to the best way to "ventilate" the houses of Parliament, is represented as irascibly protesting: "I don't want 'ventilation'—I want air!"

The discussion, or, rather, the disconnected essay reading by certain preappointed writers selected by the "committee" to do all the "conferring" at the "National Conference on Primary Election Reform," which has just been held in New York, has had the effect, on my mind, at least—and I happen to know that "there are others"—of strongly tempting to the Brougham-like protest: "I don't want 'primary election reform'—I want a legal nominating election!"

In all seriousness, the way in which a problem is formulated, the point of view from which a subject is looked at, may very much help or hinder our efforts at solution, our clear understanding of the relations studied.

The law having heretofore omitted to provide an orderly, uniform election for that preliminary voting which is as essential—and, to say the least, quite as critical—a part of the whole process of electing our officials as is that merely final voting which we exaggeratingly term "the election," a variety of nondescript failures known as "primaries," "caucuses," "conventions," and what not have been perpetrated by volunteer groups of political shepherds, shepherd dogs, and sheep—or "ranchers," cowboys, and steers—and the results, in the shape of alleged "party nominations," have had to be accepted for lack of better data as our only aids toward that necessary "concentration" of the votes upon a limited number of candidates for which a single voting or "election" does not furnish adequate opportunity. Because this has been so—with the natural result—many persons assume that "reform" must take the shape not of a supplying of the omitted element of our legal election machinery, but of patchwork tinkering with and meddlesome "regulation" of the precious primaries and conventions of the "organizations" which arrogate to themselves the right to speak for the parties into which the voters habitually group themselves. It is as though, in a new colony, the failure of volunteer "Regulators," "Committees of Safety," and "lynching bees," to guarantee order, peace, and civil justice, should inspire zealous reformers, not to attempt the establishment of an appropriate police system, but to patch up and "regulate" the self-same "regulators," "committees," and "bees" which had volunteered to perform (in their own fashion) the public function not yet provided for by an incomplete social organization.

For my part—and, permit me to say, I have documentary proof that I "realized" the problem nearly a score of years ago—for my part, I insist that there is no occasion whatever for the law to bother itself with "enrollments," "tests of party affiliation," "notices of time and place," "rules for the conduct of primaries and conventions," &c., (saving, of course, with respect to the keeping of the peace and the enforcement of the ordinary laws in these as in other connections.) There is no occasion, either, for "publishing," in the sense of prohibiting, such "primaries" and "conventions" as active partisans choose to indulge in, simply by way of suggestion and advice to their fellow-citizens. What we must "abolish" (if democracy is to live) is the evil results of giving by law to the results ground out by the "machines" the fatal weight which they now get by being recognized and treated as the final, authentic "nominations" of the "parties" in whose names, respectively, they are put forward. Under the Australian ballot system the law wants to ascertain what names to print on the official ballots used at the final voting, as the names of "the candidates" of the different parties to which the voters belong. Why take the word of Messrs. Platt, Croker, et id omne genus, as to this? Let the law recognize the now indubitable fact that the "election" of officials in large communities necessarily involves two steps—the "nomination" of candidates and the final choice among the candidates contesting, and let the "nominations" be done at a legal, properly guaranteed "election," precisely as the (no more important) final choosing has already come to be.

There is absolutely no insoluble "problem" in it. A legal primary, or nominating election, can be held for all "parties" (and "independents") at once, in the following fashion: With respect to every office for which nominations are to be made each voter names upon a ballot the person he wishes nominated, and also—if he is a "party" man—the party, or organization, if any, which he wishes to be counted as supporting, (in the contest for the office in question.) Specimen nominating ballots here follow, by way of illustration:

> For Mayor of New York.
>
> Organization or Party Supported: Democratic Party.
>
> Candidate Suggested: CHARLES W. DAYTON.

> For Mayor of New York.
>
> Organization or Party Supported: None.
>
> Candidate Suggested: SETH LOW.

The "independent" ballots—those, that is, which do not avow any party allegiance—are canvassed directly, with reference to the persons suggested thereon for candidates. But the ballots which avow partisan fealty are sorted, primarily, with reference to the parties named thereon, and the number cast for each party named is ascertained and recorded. The largest two "parties" having thus been identified, the ballots cast for each of these two, respectively, are then canvassed with reference to candidates, to ascertain, in the case of each of the said largest two parties, what particular person has received the majority, or plurality, of nominating votes upon the ballots bearing such party's name. The person so identified is declared the official candidate of that party for the particular office in question, and is credited, as such, with the entire vote given to his party, (each member of the latter, by voting a party ballot, having authorized the counting of his vote in favor of whatsoever person should prove to be the party nominee.)

The result would determine what persons should be named on the official ballot to be used at the final election as candidates for the particular office in question. Personally, I hold that only two candidates for any given office ought to be named on the official ballots used in the last election—the two receiving the first and second largest votes at the nominating election, whether as "independents" or as the nominees of parties, (each party candidate being credited, as already stated, with the whole number of ballots cast for the party whose nominee he proves to be.) Every voter would have had, at the first election, ample opportunity (all the opportunity which he now has at the final voting) to "testify for his faith," to "stand up and be counted," for either the party or the person of his preference. This having been done, each is left absolutely free to take part in the final contest between the two candidates whom the nominating election has shown to be the most largely supported two of all originally suggested. As the only real question is, practically, between these two, and as it is for obvious reasons highly desirable that at least a majority of the citizens voting should "be behind" an official who is to act for all, the elimination of all but two from the final contest seems desirable, since in consequence of it one or the other of the two "running" would be the choice, as between those two, of a majority of the voters.

CHARLES FREDERIC ADAMS.

100 Broadway, Manhattan, Jan. 24, 1898.

RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION OF MAILS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

According to the report of the Postmaster General for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, the total revenue of the Post Office Department was $82,665,462.73 and the total expenditure $94,077,242.38, leaving a deficit of $11,411,779.65. Of second-class matter, which is carried in the mails at 1 cent a pound, he gives the weight in round numbers as 865,000,000 pounds, the cost of its carriage as $29,000,000, and the revenue from it as $3,000,000, leaving a deficit of $26,000,000. This deficit, less the profits from other classes of mail matter, leaves the net deficit of more than $11,000,000. The cost to the Government of the carrying of this matter is 8 cents a pound, or $160 a ton, so that the loss is 7 cents a pound, or $140 a ton. This cost is for railroad transportation only, and does not include any services of post officials or employes.

The exact figures are given by the Third Assistant Postmaster General on Page 691 of the report: "The weight of second-class matter sent in the mails during the year (not including matter circulated free within the county of publication) was 310,658,155 pounds, and the amount of postage collected was $8,106,581.35. * * * Estimating, as heretofore, that 15 per cent. of all second-class matter is sent free of postage within the respective counties of publication, the number of pounds of such matter may be placed at 54,882,027. Adding this to the number of pounds on which postage was paid, as above, makes the total weight of second-class matter mailed 365,480,182 pounds, or over 182,740 tons." To this should be added the weight of postal matter and merchandise sent free under the franks of members of Congress and other Federal officials, and the mail matter of different departments, of which there are, as far as I know, no means of learning the amount, but for the carrying of all of which the Government pays 8 cents a pound.

Why should the Government pay this sum for the transportation of mail matter? Postmaster General Vilas in 1885, and Postmaster General Wanamaker in 1889, each made the average haul of postal matter to be 442 miles, or about the distance from New York to Buffalo. Poor's Manual of Railroads for 1897 gives statistics of freight traffic for thirteen years, 1884-1896, made up for the United States as a whole and also as grouped into eight divisions. In 1896 the total freight in the United States was 773,868,716 tons carried 93,885,853,634 miles, on which the gross earnings were $770,424,013, an average per ton per mile of 0.821 cent, (a little over four-fifths of a cent.) One ton at this rate of 0.821 cent for 442 miles, the average haul of postal matter, comes to $3.63, or less than one-fifth of a cent a pound. This average is a falling one, 1.124 cent in 1884, and 0.821 cent in 1896. In the Middle States group about 336,000,000 tons were carried at an average of 0.83 cent per ton per mile, and in the Central Northern and Southern Atlantic group over 270,000,000 tons were carried at an average of 0.76 cent per mile. The highest average in any group during the thirteen years was in the Pacific States in 1884, 2.33 cents per ton per mile. This would make 442 miles haul amount to $10.30 a ton, or a little over half a cent a pound. I do not know whether the cost of carrying postal matter is actually more or less than the average of freight. It goes on faster trains, but the expense of an enormous army of clerks, accountants, collectors, and bookkeeping is saved. This second-class matter alone is more than 180,000 tons. Why should the material on which second-class matter is printed be carried at a fraction of a cent a pound, and the printed matter be charged at 8 cents a pound?

Passengers are the most expensive freight a railroad carries. The individual occupies the whole height of a car, and the car in which he rides is more costly and very much heavier than a freight car. Poor's Manual has corresponding tables of statistics of passenger traffic for the same thirteen years, and grouped in the same way, the freight unit being a ton and this other unit a passenger. More than 535 million passengers were carried over 13,000 millions of miles, at an average charge of 2.084 cents a passenger per mile. This makes the fare for 442 miles $8.80. Assuming passenger and baggage to weigh two hundred pounds, each pound of passenger is carried for less than 4½ cents. The Pennsylvania Railroad takes a passenger from New York to Chicago on its fastest train, including parlor car, for $20. Call the distance double the average haul, 884 miles, (it is more,) and you have $14.50 for passenger and baggage, or less than 7½ cents a pound. Will any man outside of a lunatic asylum affirm that it is worth more to carry a couple of one-hundred pound sacks of mail in the usual way than to carry an average passenger in one of the fastest and most sumptuous trains in the United States?

The Postmaster General calls attention to a bill, (H. R. No. 4,586,) the Loud bill and earnestly hopes "that this or some similar measure may be enacted into law during the coming session of Congress. If this were done, there would be an end to postal deficits," &c. The Loud bill proposes to tax certain classes of second-class matter 4 cents a pound. How can raising the

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. ——Mrs. A. E. Fitzhugh and husband, petitioners, vs. Mrs. Fisher Hazzard.—Motion for leave to docket and proceed in forma pauperis submitted by George Clark in behalf of counsel for petitioners.

No. 268—The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Charles Haber et al.—Leave to three counsel on each side to be heard in the argument granted on motion of James Hagerman for the plaintiff in error. Argued by James Hagerman, T. N. Sedgwick, and Simon Sterne for the plaintiff in error, and by E. W. Cunningham, J. Jaq Buck, and W. C. Perry for the defendants in error.

Call for to-day: 425, (and 403 and 464.)

Calendars for Friday, Jan. 28.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF Appeals.—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

73—Hubbard vs. Manhattan Trust Co.
74—Merritt vs. Steamship.
102—Same vs. same.
75—Harris vs. Steamer H. Whitney.
76—Met. S. S. Co. vs. Harris.
77—Sill vs. United States.
78—United States vs. Sill.
79—Hall vs. Steamtug Andrew J. White.
80—Hoboken Ferry Co. vs. same.
81—Grace vs. Browne.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Equity Calendar.
30—Amen. Graphophone Co. vs. Leeds.
91—Knapp vs. Levy.
4—Holly vs. Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society.
88—Westinghouse Air Brake Co. vs. N. Y. Air Brake Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 2 P. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Brewer vs. Houston Printing Co.
2—Union Associated Press vs. same.
3—Fayerweather vs. Ritch.
4—Diamond Match Co. vs. Iwahara.
5—Fuller vs. Underwood.
6—Am. Box Machine Co. vs. Reichert.
7—N. Y. Filter Mfg. Co. vs. Loomis-Manning Filter Co.
8—Rubber & Celluloid Harness Trimming Co. vs. Haag.
9—Donovan vs. Wheeler & W. Sewing Machine Co.
10—Brewer vs. Louisville Courier-Journal.
11—Union Associated Press vs. same.
12—Brewer vs. Post Printing & Pub. Co.
13—Union Associated Press vs. same.
14—Werner vs. Bradstreet Co.
15—Sands vs. Greeley & Co.
16—U. S. vs. Freidheim & Co.
17—U. S. vs. same.
18—U. S. vs. same.
19—Weimer vs. Bradstreet.
20—Adams vs. Hoyt.
21—Bruce vs. Gould.

Cases Noticed.

22—Fontana vs. Chronicle Telegraph Pub. Co.
23—Clark vs. Chi., Mil. & St. P. Ry. Co.
24—Goddard vs. Rhoads.
25—Blyth & Co. vs. Corn Exchange Bank.
26—Same vs. same.
27—Goddard vs. Rhoads.
28—Werner vs. Bradstreet Co.
29—Flamerfelt vs. Newwitter.
30—Carman vs. U. S. Rubber Co.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Calendar for Friday: Nos. 315, 317, 319, 320, 321, 323, 326, 327.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

1—In re Ahles.
2—Shrady vs. Van Kirk.
3—Shrady vs. Shrady.
4—Bloede vs. Thos. G. Brown & Sons.
5—Hall vs. Cordier.
6—Mott vs. Mott.
7—Goodwin vs. Norton.
8—Hilliard vs. Hilliard.
9—Hayes vs. Linn.
10—In re Consumers' High Ice Mfg. Co.
11—Arrigoni vs. Press Pub. Co.
12—Rhall vs. Bd. of Education.
13—Barnum vs. Cohn.
14—In re Kouf.
15—In re Slater.
16—People, &c., vs. Smith.
17—Weaver vs. Coler.
18—Komarek vs. Komarek.
19—In re Insurance Club.
20—Peck vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. Ry. Co.
21—George vs. Joy.
22—Ehret vs. Theiss.
23—Market & Fulton Nat. Bk vs. F. E. McAllister Co.
24—Congregation Beth Tefillath Israel vs. Samilson.
25—Kuhn vs. Smith.
26—Neef vs. Jacobs.
27—Unangst vs. Fitzpatrick.
28—Dugro vs. Vandewater.
29—Marit vs. Tamsen.
30—Fensterer vs. Larsen.
31—Davis vs. Whiting.
32—People, &c., vs. Hannigan.
33—Fowler & Miller Eng. Co. vs. Block Lighting and Power Co.
34—Feiget vs. Feiget.
35—Farrow vs. Bd. of Police.
36—Berlinger vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
37—Hildebrand vs. same.
38—Lahn vs. same.
39—McBride vs. same.
40—Silberstein vs. same.
41—Mahoney vs. Nat. Life Association.
42—Dept. of Buildings vs. Strano.
43—Same vs. Siebert.
44—Same vs. Chisholm.
45—Downs vs. Morris.
46—Szerlip vs. Baier.
47—Raby vs. Raby.
48—MacKnight vs. Flintic Stone Co. vs. Mayor, &c.
49—Lawrence vs. Kline.
50—Kirschenbaum vs. Kirschenbaum.
51—Davis vs. United Portable Hoisting Engineers.
52—Muir vs. Muir.
53—Schmletering vs. Herman.
54—Keen vs. Johnson.
55—West End Trust & Safe Deposit Co. vs. Johnson.
56—People, &c., vs. De Lacy.
57—Goodwin vs. Crooks.
58—Caluwaert vs. Delafon.
59—In re Crotona Ave.
60—Norcia vs. Jones.
61—Murray vs. Turner.
62—People, &c., vs. Raby.
63—Bishop vs. Radtke.
64—New Brunswick Rubber Co. vs. Weaver Cycle Material Co.
65—U. S. Rubber Co. vs. Alden.
66—Eisert vs. McMonehan.
67—Alloct vs. Weller.
68—In re Bixby.
69—Geiger vs. Curry.
70—Bresler vs. Bresler.
71—Albert vs. Bayer.
72—John vs. Livingston.
73—Gerstner vs. Foster.
74—In re Golden Rod Silk Co.
75—Vanse vs. Weldon.
76—Raphael vs. Mencke.
77—Sanders vs. Ader.
78—People, &c., vs. Bogner.
79—In re Berrell.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Motions. Preferred Cause.

1—In re Willis Ave. Bridge, 2—Anders vs. Winans.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

5744—Gould Paper Co. vs. Frank.
5015—Chadwick vs. Zaiss.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6132.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. (Criminal Term.)—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes.

14839—Dobbins vs. Hurlburt.
14900—N. Y. Bank Note Co. vs. Kerr.
14901—Schneider vs. Zucker.
14579—Wasserberger vs. Jacobson.
14375—Muetzler vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Co.
14950—Manahan vs. Manahan.
14800—Alling vs. Stern.
14870—Townsend vs. Excelsior Electric Co.
14721—Hill vs. Seitz.
14906—Barshall vs. Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids.
14529—Martin vs. Roberts.
13708—Rosenfield vs. Byrnes.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., and V. for trial.

6490—Bloch vs. American Credit Indemnity Co.
3657—Lowy vs. 3d Ave. R. R. Co.
6885—Barry vs. Crimmins.
5378—Mearns vs. Central Railroad of New Jersey.
7665—Smith vs. Wilkinson.
8624—Redmond vs. The Mayor, &c.
8037—Kaufield vs. Lyman.
8333—Weill vs. Metzler.
8189—Chanet vs. Lynch.
4158—McCarthy vs. Thorn.
8799—McFadden vs. Dunne.
8080—Peyman vs. Bowery Bank.
8088—Denninger vs. Gates.
8197—Dunphy vs. Hunt Mfg. Co.
7309—Endemann vs. Dunphy.
275—Rhodes vs. Shrady.
7019—Morrissy vs. Union Ry. Co.
6531—Spencer vs. Consolidated Telegraph Electric Subway Co.
4202—Brady vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
4203—Stadlinger vs. same
6210—Hyde vs. Ingraham.
5594—Keegan vs. 3d Ave. R. R. Co.
6933—George vs. Penn. R. R. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 8802.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VI., VIII., and IX.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., X., and XI. for trial.

7302—Boentjen vs. New York & Harlem R. R. Co.
6320—Landers vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7767—Hirschman vs. Cohn.
6818—Lawlor vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
10997—Burns vs. Second Av. R. R. Co.
7786—Marquis vs. Chapman.
6163—Hartman vs. Clemons.
7569—Hogan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4245—Ellingwood vs. Norris.
7970—Frank vs. Bradley & Currier Co.
8610—Weinberg vs. Independent Order Forth Abraham.
8707—Coy vs. Campbell.
8580—International Tooth Crown Co. vs. Richmond.
8322—McMahon vs. Bennett.
4829—Pohalski vs. Solomon.
8344—Zimmerman vs. Fischer.
8764—Wellman vs. Stewart.
8131—Goodman vs. Shapiro.
8587—Delany vs. Potter.
7285—Connecticut Indemnity Co. vs. Mather.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Mc-Adam, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Spring, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Richard D. Steiner.
2—Moses G. Rosenblatt.
3—Bernard D. Steiner.
4—John Hagan.
5—Francis B. Spinola.
6—John Gilmore.
7—Joseph Jaffe.
8—Bernhard Bergman.
9—Patrick J. Hickey.
10—John Conger.
11—George S. Adrian.
12—Kate L. Laudy.
13—Joseph Richardson.
14—Sarah A. Wallace.
15—Juliette Hart.
16—Theodore A. Havemeyer.
17—Timothy L. Walsh.
18—James Booth.
19—John J. Gorman.
20—John Carmody.
21—John Carmody.
22—Charles F. Hitchings.
23—Grace H. Franklin or Barcalow.
24—George Faust.
25—William S. Loudenbach.
26—Philip Loerch.
27—Christian Glinn.
28—Elizabeth Miller.
29—Ida La Farge Kuhn.
30—Mary E. Brennan.
31—John J. Gorman.
32—Wm. D. Baird.
33—Bridget Neely.
34—Isaac Conklin.
35—Rosalie or Rosa Birnbaum-Bill.
36—Hamilton Fish.
37—Patrick Wade.
38—Hamilton Fish.
39—Charles Meade.
40—John F. Lindheim.
41—Lucy D. Rogers.
42—Samuel Breitling.
43—Leopold Goldblatt.
44—Jacob Tumesson or Thompson.
45—Stuart N. Schermerhorn.
46—Edward Holahan.
47—Elizabeth M. Ford.
48—John T. Ryan.
49—Sarah Duggan.
50—Sarah Duggan.
51—Patrick Doyle.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.

Ellen Bryant.
Malcolm Graham.
Elizabeth J. Vose.
Emma Leslie.

At 2 P. M.

Sarah Seligman.
John Kelly.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S. —Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House. Contested wills.

1330—Ernestine Weiss. At 2 P. M.
1341—Robert Moran. 1315—Mary McArthur.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on top floor of Brownstone Building, Chambers Street, (formerly General Sessions.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV. Adjourned sine die.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Assistant District Attorney Hennessey Appears for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—James Clearly.
2—Abraham Goldstein.
3—Joseph Huber.
4—Maggie Howard.
5—Archibald Smith.
6—Michael Jennings.
7—Arthur Ryesdorph.
8—Claudius O. Adams.
9—William F. Meenan.
10—Jacob A. Sherman.
11—George F. Hendrickson.
12—Bernard Murphy.
13—Chas. Schaefer, alias Chas. Franklin.
14—John Burke.
15—Gordon Glinn.
16—Stephen Mahig.
17—William Sommers.
18—Henry J. Humphrey.
19—Eugene O. Pinkney.
20—Peter Leonard.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—George B. A. Bushe.
2—Francesco Ciofli, Antonio Manfiello.
3—William A. Belwood.
4—Charles H. Strong.
5—Patrick O'Connor.
6—Adam Walters.
7—Samuel Jackson.
Nathan Binder.
8—John Jones.
9—Angelo Arizino.
10—Maggie Guthrie.
11—Rose Williams.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—McMahon, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Gordon for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—John Palumbo.
2—Albert Bonner.
3—Frank Baker.
Joseph McCort.
4—Joseph Hibbert, Joseph Farrington.
5—Lemuel L. Williams.
6—William Price.
7—Nicola Lupica.
8—Mary Baker.
9—Frank Murphy.
10—Marie De Valetta.
11—Sarah E. Loder.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Cowing, J.—Assistant District Attorney Walsh for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Patrick McCarthy. Henry Wilson.
2—Anthony O'Desso.
3—Louis C. Villar, Louis C. Villar, Jr.
4—Bernard J. Reilly.
5—Willard H. Morgan.
6—James Flemming.
Eugene Donohue.
7—John Kiernan, Roger Colbert.
8—John Bischoff.
9—Frank Paruscundola.
10—Pauline Peltz.
11—William S. Simmons.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Sieghart vs. Simonson—Otto I. Wise. Tanner vs. Friedline—James P. O'Connor. Roe vs. Lennon—Robert Mazet. Shear vs. Mason—William E. Horton.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Kent vs. Kent—Augustus H. Vanderpoel. Parkhill vs. Parkhill—Nathaniel Myers.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Oliver W. Barnes vs. Frank Lazarus—Albert Lane.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I.—Dickey, J. Part II.—Johnson, J. Part III.—Keogh, J. Part IV.—Smith, J. Part V.—Van Wyck, J.

4745—Murphy vs. B'klyn, Q. C. & Sub. R. R.
3921—Weitzman vs. Nassau R. R.
2389—Beck vs. Nassau R. R.
1792—Towner vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
2719—Carney vs. Vredenberg.
2349—Herman vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
2487—McCormick vs. Atkinson et al.
4709—Griffin vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
2449—Long vs. Chase, Roberts & Co.
2724—Preuss vs. Dietz.
2729—Lawlor vs. Clyde S. S. Co.
2080—Yergason vs. Patterson.
4420—Newman vs. N. Y. & N. J. Tel. Co.
4772—Schnabel vs. Schnabel.
2582—Henry vs. Nassau R. R.
2708—Ostertag vs. Edison Electric Co.
1976—Ferry vs. Miller et al.
1167—Hubbard vs. Chapman, Jr.
1631—Shea vs. Prior.
373—Koch vs. Lawzer.
2625—Yellow Pine Co. vs. Hall.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2730.

Queens County.

SUPREME COURT—Queens County.

Equity cases on the Special Term Calendar will be called for trial on Monday, Jan. 31, at 10 A. M. Cases on the day calendar for that day must be tried or marked off for the term. Requests and dismissals may be taken upon the call of the day calendar.

Monday's calendar will be published to-morrow.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ADELAIDE KELLAM.—Judge Conlan of the City Court has appointed George M. Boynton receiver in supplementary proceedings for Adelaide Kellam on the application of Stern Brothers, who recovered a judgment against her a month ago for $257.

A. GOLDSTEIN & Co.—Judgment for $57,836 was entered yesterday against Abraham Goldstein, Elias Goldstein, (not summoned,) Meyer Goldstein, and Henry Hausdorff, as copartners, in favor of Litten & Co., for money advanced ($41,528) in 1891, to be repaid with interest on or before Dec. 31, 1895. They formerly comprised the firm of A. Goldstein & Co., which went out of business several years ago. Abraham Goldstein was served with the summons at the Produce Exchange.

L. BUCKI & SON.—Deputy Sheriff Burnes has received an attachment against the L. Bucki & Son Lumber Company, whose office was at 11 Broadway and mill at Jacksonville, Fla., for $13,698, and also against Charles L. Bucki, President of the company, for $12,042, both in favor of Henry Weller. The attachment against the company was obtained on the ground that it is a New Jersey corporation, and is on seven notes for money lent to the company, the account having been balanced on Dec. 21 last. The attachment against Mr. Bucki was obtained on the ground that he is a resident of California and is on two of his notes. Mr. Weller was formerly President of the company up to Jan. 1, 1897, when he was succeeded by Mr. Bucki, but he still continued as a Director up to a few days ago. A few weeks ago it was reported in the trade that the company had given a bill of sale to Mr. Weller of lumber and outstanding accounts. The business was started in 1869 by L. Bucki, and the present company was incorporated in June, 1893, with a capital stock of $250,000. The business was formerly a large one, principally in yellow pine, and the mill and plant at Jacksonville were at one time rated at $150,000. The attachment was served on the Knickerbocker Trust Company.

Out of Town.

JAMES D. TAITT.—The shoe and crockery store of James D. Taitt at Gouverneur, N. Y., was closed yesterday by the Sheriff on executions aggregating $4,000. Mr. Taitt's stock inventories about $7,500.

DANIEL H. ARNOLD.—Daniel H. Arnold filed his voluntary petition in insolvency yesterday in the Appellate Court in Providence. The petition is accompanied by schedules showing assets of about $40,000 and liabilities of about the same amount. Mr. Arnold has been in the sash and blind business in Providence for many years.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday. The first name is that of the debtor:

ANABLE, Edward N.—J. Levine	$221
ADLER, Leon, and Max Bischoff—S. Rappaport	171
BADOLATI, Vincenso—A. Cagliostro	160
BAER, Adolph—H. Abegg and another	833
BRAUN, Frederick—Marcus A. Bettman and another, administrators, &c.	867
BARATZ, Harris, and Copel Himelfarb—Charles J. Goldsmith	61
BENNETT, Henry—Abbott-Katz Brewing Company	600
BAUMGARTEN, Rosa—H. Reese, costs	10
BARASCH, Abraham—Michael Seitz	731
BRADY, A. Chauncey—B. E. Coghill, costs	160
CASH, Patrick—C. A. Stewart	184
CAFFREY, Owen—P. Massman	267
CLINTON, Henry F.—J. M. Purcell	70
COHEN, Michael—E. M. Stowe and others	5,110
COHEN, Michael—Abraham Frank and another	6,285
CALLAHAN, William H. and Mary—J. J. Kenneally	256
CRONLEY, John E.—T. Ward	267
CONNELLAN, Mary A.—Robert & Co.	78
DAVIS, William, and James Williams—Ingersoll Sergeant Drill Company	174
DEGENHARDT, George—L. Andrews	31
DUNBAR, Fred W.—J. Foulds and others.	108
DOLAN, Thomas—J. G. Coburn	193
DECKER, John F.—J. Spencer Turner Company	108
EBENSTEIN, Alfred—J. Horowitz	208
FLESHER, Addison B.—D. Dermody, costs	28
FARMER, William W.—J. B. Well	274
FINKELSTEIN, Herman—M. Levy	5,538
FINKELSTEIN, Herman—M. Rosenthal	1,272
FINKELSTEIN, Herman—I. Well	1,786
FELDBERG, Jonas, and Sarah Barasch—Michael Seitz	4,349
FRIEDRICH, Edward H.—H. J. Herold	267
GINGRAS, Jean—G. A. Benedict	132
GANGEL, Max—The German Exchange Bank	429
GAGE, Mary—G. W. Thedford	76
GOLDSTEIN, Meyer and Abraham, Henry Hausdorff—J. Litten & Co	57,836
HARALLER, Theodore, and Oscar Paehrmann—O. L. Richard and another	815
HIRSCHFELD, William, and Morris Rosenfeld—E. Rak	673
HAMMELL, Lipman—F. Campbell, (two judgments)	234
HARTOG, Albert and Ferdinand—Levy & Dreyfus Company	123
HALL, William, Jr.—C. W. Bird	243
HEILAND, James W.—J. Jasper	60
IRON MALT CHEMICAL COMPANY—I. D. Park & Sons' Company	611
JAHL, Albert C. and Frederick W.—E. P. Gleason Manufacturing Company	139
JENKINS, John W.—P. Aldhous	77
JOHNSON, Charles W.—G. De Witt	1,551
KEMPLER, Joseph—S. Cohen and another.	67
KIRGHIS, Adrien, and J. Joseph O'Meara —C. W. Fox and another	208
KELLY, Matthew, and another—F. Bechstein	142
LUNATI, Arturo—The Excelsior Brewing Company	1,358
LENNON, William F.—H. P. Brown	222
LOUGHRAN, Joseph A.—J. W. Van Demark	135
MOORE, Mary E.—C. A. Auffmordt & Co.	3,819
MYERS, Thomas F.—Booth Brothers and Hurricane Isle Granite Company	3,435
MEINZESHEIMER, E. C.—William W. Merrill	281
MOORE, Katherine T.—C. T. Terry, costs.	99
MERRILL, Annie E.—W. A. Smith	77
NEWTON, Harrie G., executor, &c.—W. Simonson	74
NEUBERGER, David M.—J. L. Dodge	25
NEW, Gustav—H. Weber	124
NICHOLS, Charles M., and William H. Chew—C. B. Davison	146
PERRY, Manuel—J. Vandenberger	99
RUBENFELD, Samuel—M. Rabiner and another, costs	61
RICE, Edward E.—W. Crawford	173
ROTH, Morris—B. Zilner	400
ROYAL, Joseph P.—E. B. Norton	62
SIMONSON, Delia—Hugo Boessneck and others, (two judgments)	2,415
SPRINGER, Michael, Sr.—S. Springer	139
SIMON, Alexander, Jr.—L. Hershfield and another	851
SCHWAB, Jacob—Alfred Roelker and another	5,868
SCHWAB, Jacob—Benjamin Phipps and others	3,864
SIMMONS, Jacob—L. Ernstein and another	634
SIRE, Meyer L.—M. J. Ward and another	854
STERN, Louis—L. Witsenhausen	238
STEINFELD, Emil—F. M. Guinzburg	57
SMITH, Charles—P. Duden	33
TOMKINS, Katharine N.— Charlotte Cairns, executrix	690
THEISS, Henry—Frederick Hertel	788
THE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE Company of the City of New York—J. H. Holmes	612
THE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE Company of the City of New York—J. H. Holmes	615
WARREN, Edward J.—M. Jacobson	69
WATSON, John R.—P. S. Monfort	95
WILLIAMSPORT BRICK COMPANY—R. C. Penfield	1,891
WOODWARD, Frederick E.—M. T. Davidson	100

Judgments were entered against the Mayor, &c., as follows: C. Rudowsky, $68.85; O. R. Whitney, $35.71; Annie Donahue, $1,816.51.

Judgments were entered against the City of New York as follows: H. Fennivessy, $19.22; C. Voyting, $22.80; A. J. Cobe, $61.30; M. McCauley, $25.27.

CONVICT'S WIFE SEEKS DIVORCE.

Duncan Smedberg, Who Is in Elizabeth Jail, Says He Will Help Her.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 27.—Mrs. Lucille Smedberg, whose husband, Duncan Smedberg of Plainfield, is serving a six months' sentence in the county jail for grand larceny, called on him to-day and told him that she desired to obtain a divorce. Smedberg told her to go ahead, as he would interpose no objection. They exchanged cordial greetings when they met in the Warden's office, and shook hands when Mrs. Smedberg was going away.

Mrs. Smedberg's parents reside in Salt Lake City, where she married Smedberg two years ago. They have no children. Smedberg stole about $600 worth of diamonds out of the house of Mr. Marshall in Plainfield. The prisoner afterward sold the stcle in order to satisfy his wife's extravagant taste. He has been in jail since June 30, 1897, but was not tried and sentenced until Sept. 29. He says he is glad his wife desires a separation.

COURT SITS IN A HOSPITAL.

The Mildred Brewster Murder Indictment Argued in Vermont.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 27.—The Supreme Court sat in the Heaton Hospital here to-day, at the request of counsel on both sides, to hear arguments in the case of Mildred Brewster, who is under indictment for the murder of Anna L. Wheeler last June. The question to be decided is that of the validity of the indictment against Miss Brewster, the respondents claiming that the presence of a stenographer at the Grand Jury hearing invalidated the findings.

Miss Brewster, who is confined at the hospital as the result of an operation for the removal of a bullet which she fired into her head in an attempt to commit suicide after she had shot Miss Wheeler, occupied an invalid's chair while listening to the proceedings. The decision in the matter will be handed down in about three weeks, when the February term of the Supreme Court opens.

Postmaster Beaten to Death.

WICHITA, Kan., Jan. 27.—Ell Blake, Postmaster at Tongawa, Oklahoma, was waylaid last night and beaten to death, presumably by a gang of local toughs. Blake, who was a Deacon of the Baptist church, had been a leader in an attempt to drive saloons out of Tongawa. He had been advised by letter to cease the agitation, if he valued his life. The attack upon him followed the arrest of four saloon keepers.

St. Louis Man Robs His Employers.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 27.—Emile Urger, aged twenty-two, who has been in the employ of the Bollan Jewelry Company for ten years, and who was one of its most trusted employes, was arrested to-day charged with stealing jewelry and silverware said to exceed $10,000 in value. A great part of the stolen goods was recovered.

Trouble at Kentucky Mines.

PINEVILLE, Ky., Jan. 27.—The situation at the Straight Creek Mines is growing serious. In a conflict last night near the mines between union and non-union miners, seventy-five shots were exchanged, William Moore and John and Andy Sexton, union men, were badly injured.

Kentucky Whisky Pool.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 27.—A committee composed of prominent distillers and business men sent out circular letters to-day to all the distillers of the State asking them to come into a mammoth stock company, or pool, to be incorporated under the State laws.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Dake Drug Company of Rochester; capital, $75,000. Directors—William W. Dake, Charles A. Dake, and William E. Werner, Rochester.

Buffalo Underwriters' Agency of Buffalo; capital, $5,000. Directors—C. H. Woodworth, Jesse H. Woodworth, and J. M. Chipman, Buffalo.

Goodrich & McKean Company of Elmira, to sell groceries; capital, $8,000. Directors—O'Meara D. Goodrich, I. N. Goodrich, and A. B. McKean, Elmira.

Thompson & Adams of New York City, to carry on a construction business; capital, $20,000. Directors—H. S. Thompson, John W. Adams, and R. B. Thompson, New York City.

The Knickerbocker and His Island Publishing Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—Daniel Browne, M. C. Ready, J. C. Maclin, F. L. Browne, and N. L. Teeple, New York City.

American Iron and Steel Company of Troy; capital, $25,000. Directors—John E. Gaitley, David H. Friedman, and Frank White, Albany, and John Robinstein and Benjamin E. Porter, Philadelphia.

Dolgeville Knitting Company of Dolgeville; capital, $15,000. Directors—John McCauley, Little Falls; T. H. Roth, Ernst Polscher, E. H. White, Charles Sullivan, Charles Walt, and Edward Dedicke, Dolgeville.

LEGAL SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York on October 15, 1897, in a certain cause in equity pending in said Court, wherein J. Pierpont Morgan and others, constituting the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., are complainants, and the Union Pacific Railway Company, S. H. H. Clark, Oliver W. Mink, E. Ellery Anderson, Frederic R. Coudert, and John W. Doane, Receivers, are defendants;

The undersigned, J. P. Morgan & Co., as successor Trustees under a certain trust deed dated September 4, 1891, executed by said Union Pacific Railway Company to the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co., as Trustees, together with W. D. Cornish as Special Master appointed by said Court in said cause, jointly, will sell at public auction, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, Auctioneers, to the highest bidder or bidders on the terms hereinafter mentioned, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, N. Y., on

WEDNESDAY, THE TWELFTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1898,

at twelve o'clock noon, the following described bonds, stocks, and other securities and property:

STOCKS.

Name of Company.	Par Value.
Atchison, Colorado & Pacific Railroad	$920,300.00
Atchison, Topeka & Western Railroad Co.	105,000.00
Bozeman Coal Co.	98,000.00
Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Co.	874,200.00
Colorado Western Railroad Co.	9,100.00
Denver, Leadville & Gunnison Railway Co.	3,000,000.00
Gray's Peak, Snake River & Leadville Railroad Co.	6,000.00
Green River Water Works Co.	225,000.00
Hutchinson & Southern Railroad Co., (held subject to contract of sale made by J. P. Morgan & Co., Trustees)	6,434,900.00
Kansas City & Omaha Railroad Co.	4,725,375.00
Laramie, North Park & Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Co.	66,500.00
Laramie & Emporia Railway Co.	465,000.00
Loveland Pass Mining & Railroad Tunnel Co., (240 shares at $20)	4,800.00
Montana Railway Co., ($600,000, 70% paid)	420,000.00
Montana Union Railway Co.	425,000.00
Morrison Stone, Lime & Town Co.	100,000.00
Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company, ($5,000,000, 3% paid)	150,000.00
Omaha & Elkhorn Valley Railway Co.	40,300.00
Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Co.	2,327,523.77
Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co., (Common)	6,300.00
Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co., (Preferred)	378.00
Rattlesnake Creek Water Co.	66,300.00
Salt Lake Foundry & Manufacturing Co.	67.00
Salina & Southwestern Railway Co.	231,700.00
South Park & Leadville Short Line Railroad Co.	1,000,000.00
Union Depot Co., Kansas City	45,000.00
Union Elevator Co., Council Bluffs	46,700.00
Union Elevator Co., Omaha	81,000.00
Union Pacific Coal Co.	4,437,900.00
Union Pacific Coal Co., (held as Collateral)	562,100.00
Union Pacific, Lincoln & Colorado Railway Co.	1,997,800.00
Union Pacific Railway Co., (Reorganization Certificates)	177,450.00
Union Pacific & Western Colorado Railway Co.	400,500.00
Western National Fair Association	7,950.00
Wood River Improvement Co., (823, 200, 80% Paid)	258,580.00

BONDS.

Name of Company.	Par Value.
Atchison, Union Depot & Railroad Co. Second Mortgage 5% Bonds	$4,500.00
Colorado Central Railroad Co. First Mortgage 7% Bonds	1,437,000.00
Denver, Leadville & Gunnison Railway Co. First Mortgage 4½% Bonds, (to be included in plan of reorganization)	54,000.00
Green River Water Works Co. First Mortgage 6% Bonds	214,000.00
Hutchinson & Southern Railroad Co. First Mortgage 5% Bonds, (held subject to contract of sale made by J. P. Morgan & Co., Trustees)	1,025,000.00
City of Junction City, Davis County, Kansas, 6% Bonds	5,000.00
Kansas City & Omaha Railroad Co. First Mortgage 5% Bonds Reorganization Certificate Deposit, (held under an agreement made by J. P. Morgan & Co. to sell upon exercise of an option)	1,595,500.00
Kansas Pacific Railway Co. 7% Income Bonds, (Reorganization Certificates)	1,250.00
Loveland Pass Mining & Railroad Co. First Mortgage 7% Bonds	400,000.00
Ogden Union Railway & Depot Co. First Mortgage 5% Bonds	163,000.00
Omaha & Republican Valley Railroad Co. First Mortgage 7% Bonds	121,000.00
Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Co. Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds	526,000.00
Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Co. Extension First Mortgage 5% Bonds	1,246,000.00
Oregon Short Line Railroad Company 5% Income Bonds, Series A	451,500.00
Rattlesnake Creek Water Co. First Mortgage 6% Bonds	132,000.00
Union Depot Co., of Spokane Falls, First Mortgage 5% Bonds	834,000.00
Union Pacific Coal Co. First Mortgage 5% Bonds	4,880,000.00
Union Pacific Railway Co. Equipment Trust, Series C, 5% Bonds	225,000.00
Union Pacific Railway Co., Kansas Division and Collateral Mortgage 5% Bonds, (Reorganization Certificates)	5,000,000.00
Union Pacific Railway Co. Omaha Bridge Renewal 5% Bonds, (Reorganization Receipt)	145,000.00

**Miscellaneous Securities and Claims

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
AMERICAN—Mignon—8:15.
BIJOU—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL—Philharmonic Society Concert—2:00 P. M. Lecture—8:00.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15.
DALY'S—Twelfth Night—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Cleopatra—8:10.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Governors—8:15.
GARDEN—The Royal Box—8:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—In Old Kentucky—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Idol's Eye—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15.
HOYT'S—A New Yorker—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—La Belle Helene—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Countess Valeska—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Masquerade Ball.
MANHATTAN—The Ballet Girl—8:15.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Barber of Seville—8:00.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—The Girl from Paris—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 14.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE PRESIDENT TO BUSINESS MEN.

Mr. McKINLEY last night "repudiated the repudiators."

Without one word as to bimetallism he declared that the duty of the Government is "to regulate the value of its money by the highest standards of commercial honesty and National honor." "Nothing should ever tempt us—nothing ever will tempt us—to scale down the sacred debt of the Nation through a legal technicality. Whatever may be the language of the contract, the United States will discharge all its obligations in the currency recognized as the best throughout the civilized world at the times of payment."

Nor this alone. He summoned his hosts of the Manufacturers' Association to the new fight.

"Under existing conditions our citizens cannot be excused if they do not redouble their efforts to secure such financial legislation as will place their honorable intentions beyond dispute. All those who represent, as you do, the great conservative but progressive business interests of the country owe it not only to themselves but to the people to insist upon the settlement of this great question, or else to face the alternative that it must again be submitted for arbitration at the polls." "Whatever effort, therefore, is required to make the settlement of this vital question clear and conclusive for all time, we are bound to undertake, and, if possible, realize."

These are sober, straightforward words, full of sound meaning. Every business man in the country should heed them, take them to heart, act on them at once, nor cease to act until the issue is settled "for all time."

THE HILL OF DIFFICULTY.

Nothing could be more commendable than the speeches, the resolves, and the recommendations of the National Association of Manufacturers. The ways and means for expanding American trade and for putting disposable goods into new markets have been discussed with ability and pointed out with precision. And at the end of its sessions, the association stands complacently just where it stood at the beginning, under the beetling cliffs of the Hill of Difficulty, which forbid its progress, and are not to be scaled by all the commercial apparatus exhibited before the association during the week.

Mr. RICHARD YOUNG'S address on the improvement of the Consular Service was intelligent, sound, and sensible. If our Consuls are to be of any service to manufacturers anxious to extend their foreign trade we must leave the political heelers at home and send out men of brains and character and business habits.

The announcement of the President of the association that it had in view the establishment in foreign countries of a comprehensive system of sample warehouses for American goods was a cheering portent. The best way to sell goods is to show them.

Ex-Senator WARNER MILLER'S resolution favoring the establishment of an international American bank was timely and eminently proper. All great commercial nations have banking facilities of their own for the accommodation of their foreign trade. We depend on London. If we are to sell our goods abroad we should provide means for New York settlements.

The association did wisely, too, in indorsing the Nicaragua Canal project. There is something to be said, even, for the policy of encouraging the establishment of steamship lines by granting liberal contracts for carrying the mails, though that is not the wisest way of building up a merchant marine.

But then uprose Mr. THOMAS McDOUGALL of Cincinnati and exclaimed: "We must not touch the tariff," and the association applauded heartily. Next week these intelligent manufacturers will go home, sit down in their mill offices, and wonder why they do not make money. Unsold goods pile up and prices go down. Dividends disappear. Reduced wages bring strikes, and half time means starvation. Next year the owners of some of these mills and the receivers of the rest will again assemble to pass commendable resolutions in favor of better Consuls, sample warehouses, isthmian canals, international banks, and subsidized steamships.

"The hungry sheep look up and are not fed."

The National Association of Manufacturers is trying to operate flying machines in a vacuum. Consuls, merchant steamships, and international banks are contrivances of no earthly use to a nation that obstinately shuts out the only medium in which they can perform their functions—the medium of trade. Commerce at its highest development is an exchange of products. He who will not buy cannot expect to sell.

Dynamite for its Hill of Difficulty is the first and greatest need of American manufacturers.

HOW TO INFLUENCE CONGRESS.

The Indianapolis Sound Money Convention has adjourned at the call of the Chair. Not only the Executive Committee, but every member of the convention is now charged with the duty of bringing to bear upon Congress all the influence possible to get it to act on the two main objects of the convention—the firmer establishment of the gold standard and the introduction of a sound and elastic bank currency.

The convention has been a remarkable one. It has shown that the zeal of business men for its objects is far stronger than it was a year ago. Not only was there a larger number of cities and States represented, but it must be remembered that the circumstances were not such as to draw delegates from distant points. Last year organization was to be formed, a common ground of action agreed upon, a policy set on foot. This year no new action was to be decided. The report of the commission was to be received, and if approved, steps taken to secure popular support for it, and that could be done by a small number as easily as by a large one. Two features are to be noted in the convention. One was that all talk or thought of a bimetallic standard, or any approach to it, or any coqueting with it was absolutely abandoned. The second one was that while there is undoubtedly plenty of difference of opinion regarding the details of the measure submitted to Congress, there was perfect union on the objects to be secured. When the rising vote was taken on the indorsement of the report not a delegate rose in the negative.

There is, then, beyond all question a large number of active business men in all parts of the country earnestly enlisted in this movement. How effective will it be with Congress? That depends on two things—on the extent to which these men can enlist their fellow-business men in their cause, and on the directness with which their opinion can be brought to bear on individual Congressmen and Senators. We do not undervalue general discussion. It is highly useful whether in the newspapers or by meetings or by pamphlets. But the vote of each Representative and Senator will largely be decided by the number of his constituents whom he knows to be in earnest as to the matter. He will pay a good deal of heed to organizations if their action is made known to him in an emphatic way, but he will pay still more to persons, either in committee or separately. What we should urge, therefore, is that every business body engaged in this movement should appoint a committee to urge its claims directly and in person upon each Representative and Senator for whom the members of that body have a vote; that in each district every man of standing known to the Congressman should try to see him in person, or should write him directly, and that the business correspondents of each member of such a body should be urged to take like action. The trouble with our finance has been that it has been left to the politicians. If the business men take hold of it with enough energy, persistence, and skill, they can have their way.

THE REVIVAL OF THE SPOILSMAN.

Undoubtedly the Republican Party has on the whole stood much more firmly by the merit system than has the Democratic Party. It holds a larger number of voters who see clearly how much better that system is than the spoils system, both as to morals and as to practice. Mr. CLEVELAND both as Governor and as President was well ahead of his party in his support of the merit system, and his great service to the cause was rendered in the face of bitter resistance and hatred in his party. Mr. HARRISON as President and Mr. MORTON as Governor were hardly as advanced as their party, while Govs. HILL and FLOWER, who never did more than they were forced to do for the merit system, were well sustained by their party.

How does it happen, then, that under President McKINLEY in the Nation and under Gov. BLACK in the State there is more Republican opposition to the merit system and more effort to break it down—in this State partly successful—than has been shown in that party at any previous time, and more than the Democratic Party has ever shown?

So far as concerns the National Government, this is largely due to the curious character of the President. Mr. McKINLEY has been a stanch friend of the merit system in the subordinate service. He defended it in Congress long ago; he went beyond his party platform in upholding it in his letter of acceptance; he has largely extended it under the law of 1883, which gives him great power; he has introduced into it the principle of responsibility for removals never touched by his predecessors. But in the Presidential appointments, made with the consent of the Senate, he has been a more unbridled and unscrupulous spoilsman—far more—than any President since the merit system was sanctioned by law. He has almost completely given up his executive function as to appointments to the Senators of his own party, and has made of the higher offices of the service the stock in trade of some two-score Senatorial dealers in places of the most offensive and unprincipled sort.

Mr. McKINLEY'S personal and political admirers boast that of fully 3,000 names sent by him to the Senate in the last ten months not one has been rejected. Why should they have been rejected? They were practically furnished to the President by the Republican Senators, and when they came back from the White House these Senators acted on them under an understanding that no Senator would make objections so long as his own men were approved. It is a complete and simple and smooth example of what CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS the elder denounced twenty years ago as "trade and dicker," when he scornfully asked to be "drawn out of the crowd" engaged in it.

Is it surprising in this situation that the spoilsmen in Congress should think that Mr. McKINLEY is not in earnest in his attachment to the merit system, and that if they threaten the "harmony of the party" sufficiently he will yield? We do not ourselves think that he will yield. Congressmen do not control National Conventions as Senatorial politicians do, and there is not the same need of pacifying them. But the President must see that he has invited the fight and that it is disgraceful.

The explanation of Republican opposition to the merit system in this State is of the same sort, but simpler. The machine lives on spoils, and the machine is "on top."

"WITH THE LEAST POSSIBLE DELAY."

In communicating to Mr. GEORGE GOULD the request of the Rapid Transit Commissioners for a definite and formal application from the Manhattan Company for authority to begin the extension and improvements which it has hitherto referred to in very general terms, President ORR invites him to present the application to the board "with the least possible delay."

Time is of the very essence of the negotiation. The demand of the people for relief becomes more urgent every day. The Mayor declares that they will not put up with delay. We venture to express the hope that the management of the Manhattan Company show by its prompt action that it is sensible of the public demand.

No guarantee of the good faith and earnest purpose of the Manhattan Company could be so complete and satisfying as a prompt compliance with President ORR'S request.

POLITICS AND THE PRISONS.

The change in the Superintendency of Prisons by the retirement of Gen. AUSTIN LATHROP at the expiration of his term in April next and the probable appointment of C. V. COLLINS of Troy in his stead has given rise to a great deal of speculation as to what changes will take place among the subordinates in the great prisons of the State. Notwithstanding the fact that the Laws of 1889, under which the prisons are being operated, contemplated that subordinate officers should serve during good behavior, there are a score of candidates for every place.

The law authorizes the Superintendent to appoint the agent and Warden, physician, and chaplain of each prison, and to remove them from office whenever in his judgment the public interest shall so require. Subdivision 3 of the same section says:

"No appointment shall be made in any of the State prisons of this State on the grounds of political partisanship, but honesty, capacity, and adaptation shall constitute the rule for appointments, and any violation of this rule shall be sufficient cause for the removal from office of the officer committing such violation."

It will be clearly seen that Senator FASSETT intended to take the prisons out of politics when he drafted that law. None of the great States of the Union permit politics to enter the prisons, and it remains to be seen if New York is to take a step backward in this matter and displace tried and competent officers to make room for political workers. It has not been done in the past. Under Superintendent I. V. BAKER, Republican, a Democratic Warden was undisturbed at Clinton Prison. At Sing Sing, under AUSTIN LATHROP, present Superintendent of Prisons, Warden BRUSH, Republican, served five years, and then resigned on account of ill health, and shortly afterward died. At Auburn at present there is a Republican Warden. Gen. LATHROP'S entire office force are Republicans; the subordinate officers in the three prisons are about equally divided politically. It is but fair to say that our prisons, like those of other great States, such as Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Ohio, have not been given over to the spoilsmen, and it remains to be seen if the new Superintendent will continue that honorable tradition.

Candidates for a Wardenship usually regard the place as a sinecure, while the truth is that it requires a man of first-class business qualifications, as well as of good executive ability. Our prisons are immense workshops or factories, with the Warden as the Superintendent. While a Superintendent of manufacturing outside has but one line of goods to make, a prison Warden has to be able to manufacture at a profit to the State many different articles. For instance, in Sing Sing, clothing, shoes, brushes, are made; at Auburn, woolen cloth, furniture, brooms; at Clinton, knit underwear, hosiery, tinware, wheelbarrows, &c. A Warden must be a man competent to purchase his raw material and manufacture at a profit. No prudent business man would discharge a competent Superintendent and put in his place a man who knew absolutely nothing about the business simply on account of politics.

THE HEIGHT OF BUILDINGS.

There is no municipal question much more urgent than the regulation of the height of buildings. The elevator and the steel-frame construction, taken together, have revolutionized building. Before the elevator came in the height of buildings intended for human occupancy was practically limited, by the human means of locomotion, to five stories. After the elevator came into common use the profitable limit of altitude was increased on the average to ten stories. On the average that was the altitude that could be attained in crowded cities without involving so great a sacrifice of room by the thickening of walls that the altitudinizing process would defeat itself. Then came in the skeleton construction, which converted the wall of masonry into a mere veneer and kept down the necessary area of the supports of the building until there is no telling what the limit of altitude in commercial buildings really is. Architects and engineers are liable to differ about it very widely. Some would place the limit at twenty stories, which is about the highest limit thus far reached in practice. Some would double that height and maintain that, with the inevitable improvements in metal construction and in the running of elevators, it was not extravagant to expect that an altitude of 500 feet might become altogether "practical."

But then come in the rights of the public. Evidently, with streets laid out in anticipation of a bordering of five-story buildings, the man who puts up a twenty-story building injures his neighbors. The more owners put up twenty-story buildings the greater the injury. But here, again, what is the limit to which an owner can go in altitude, and still so use his area that he shall not injure another's? The question is very difficult. Many able men have proposed solutions of it which differ widely, and among them, much to their honor be it said, are architects who were perfectly well aware that in advocating any restriction they are narrowing their own opportunities of profitable professional employment.

But whatever the solution of the question may be, it is in this city alone in this State that the question is practical or urgent. It is only in cities of the first class, where land is enormously valuable, that the building of the enormously costly "sky-scraper" is commercially justified. Nowhere out of Greater New York in this State can sky-scrapers, however disfiguring they may be, really threaten the rights of property owners. For this reason the framers of the charter left the solution of this question to the Municipal Assembly, and they did wisely. It is purely a "local issue." Yet Senator PAGE has introduced at Albany, "by request," a bill regulating the height of buildings. The Senator explains that he knows nothing about the merits of the measure which he introduced by request. But he might at least have looked up the charter instead of introducing a charter-tinkering measure upon a subject which it is proper as well as lawful that we in New York should fight out among ourselves. But his error is venial if it be true that the bill was prepared under the direction of the Corporation Counsel and that "the legal representative of Tammany at Albany" is "behind it." These allegations point to an ignorance so abysmal, and a surrender of the city's right of self-government so abject, that we hesitate to accept them as true.

There is something almost infra-human in the argument made before the Board of Health by a representative of the County Medical Society, who declared that the labor unions had stopped the sale of articles made in prisons, and the Board of Health should be stopped from making and selling antitoxin. This is a monstrous doctrine that any reputable practitioner ought to be ashamed to preach. Diphtheria antitoxin saves every year a great number of human lives in this city. It is of the first importance that the supply should be constant, pure, always accessible, and cheap. President NATHAN STRAUS pointed out all this to the authors of the prison-goods argument, and reminded them that the board sold antitoxin for $1 a vial, while before the board began to make it the price was $12 a vial. It was highly appropriate that these enlightened physicians should then proceed to ridicule the precautions against the spread of tuberculosis recently adopted by the board.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Minds in which credulity is more than ordinarily well developed must be possessed by those who believe, or even suspect, from the evidence as yet made public, that the steamer Tillie was voluntarily sunk by one of her own passengers. It may be that Spain has among her spies men heroic enough to face in her service what was not much unlike the prospect of certain death, but to admit this possibility requires an effort that is really painful. The Tillie was a long way from shore, there was no assistance in sight, a freezing wind, blowing with hurricane force, had raised a mountainous sea, and there were not enough small boats on board to carry more than two-thirds of the crew. And in circumstances like these the spy broke a big pipe and let the Atlantic Ocean into the vessel's hold? If he did, Spain, poor as she is, can afford to erect a statue of him in every province of the kingdom. The traitor theory is extremely weak—much weaker, at all events, than the fittings of a craft as old as this undoubtedly were, and we are going to wait a while before we accept it. One should not forget, either, that the yarn about a traitor serves to repress questions as to the wisdom displayed by the Junta in sending men and supplies on antiquated vessels whose only recommendation is their immediate cheapness. Such economy may well be reckless extravagance.

—All the resources of the word-builders seem to have been exhausted in finding names for the simple but ingenious machine that throws moving pictures on a screen. The essential features in every device of this sort are the same—a brilliant light before which a long band of minute photographs is rapidly drawn, and a lens to focus and distribute the rays properly. The arrangements for manipulation of the light, the band, and the lens are numerous, but they vary only in inconsequential details, and for all practical purposes the machines are identical. Some mysterious impulse, however, has impelled almost every purchaser of the apparatus to buy with it, or to invent for it, a distinctive name. Vitascope and biograph are most familiar here, with cinematograph coming next at a considerable distance. These hardly begin the list that might be formed from a careful study of the amusement advertisements in the papers of this and other countries. From such sources might be taken phantoscope, criterioscope, kinematograph, wondorscope, animatoscope, vitagraph, panoramograph, cosmoscope, anarithmoscope, katoptikum, magniscope, zoeoptrotrope, phantasmagoria projectoscope, variscope, cinograph, cinnomonograph, hypnoscope, centograph, and xograph. This is far from exhausting the supply. Electroscope exists, and so do cinagraphoscope, animaloscope, theatrograph, chronophotographoscope, motograph, rayoscope, motorscope, kinotiphone, thromotrope, phenakistoscope, venetrope, vitrescope, zinematograph, vitropticon, stinnetiscope, vivrescope, diaramiscope, corminograph, kineoptoscope, craboscope, vitaletiscope, cinematoscope, mutoscope, cinoscope, kinetograph, lobsterscope, and nobody knows how many more. Here, surely, is a curious development of the managerial mind.

PERSONAL.

—FRANCIS CABOT LOWELL, the newly appointed United States Judge for the District of Massachusetts, is the grandson of a JOHN LOWELL, to whom the same office was given in 1865, and the great-grandson of another JOHN LOWEL, who held it as far back as 1789. This earliest representative of the line was extraordinarily successful as a lawyer, and he took just that interest in the political formation of the new Republic which was needed to place his qualifications on a sure basis. He was a delegate in 1780 to the convention that framed the Constitution of Massachusetts, and served on the committee appointed to draft the Constitution. He secured the insertion of the clause that "all men are born free and equal," thus avowing his belief in the abolition of slavery in the State. Two years later he became one of the three Judges appointed by the Continental Congress for the trial of appeals from the Courts of the Admiralty. The second JOHN LOWELL was graduated from Harvard in 1843, admitted to the bar three years later, and elevated to the bench in 1865. He held the position until 1878, earning respect and esteem the longer he exercised his authority. He afterward was appointed to the bench of the United States Circuit Court, an office that he honored until he retired to take up the practice of law in an office with his son, JOHN LOWELL, Jr. He died in 1897.

—Accusation of the dead is by no means always unjustifiable, despite the ancient command to praise or keep silent. It often happens that undeserved laudation of those who have gone before deludes the living to their harm, and even silence may sometimes have the same effect. In such cases the truth should be told. Simple decency, however, suggests that the powerlessness of the dead to defend themselves should always be remembered, and that every attack upon them should be based on the certainty of accomplishing a definite and appreciable amount of good. It is with pained surprise, therefore, that we see in The Boston Journal an apparently gratuitous assault upon the memory of HORACE GREELEY. At the last meeting of the Channing Club the editor of The Christian Register said of GREELEY that he was a man ruled by many theories, "but every one knew that he had an absolutely incorruptible conscience." This is a fair statement of a general belief in regard to the character of one whose whole life was passed in the plain sight of his fellow-men, but The Boston Journal chooses to challenge the statement. "Softly, softly," it says. "There are letters in existence signed by HORACE GREELEY and addressed to politicians in Albany which show conclusively that Mr. GREELEY, in spite of his good old Uncle Amos pose, was a child of this world, and to further private ends would not hesitate to say the thing which is not. We have read these letters." That is pretty small work for a grown-up Bostonian to be engaged in. "I could tell dreadful things if I would," he whispers, but since he neither makes his charges nor keeps silent, most people will decide that he doesn't talk out loud because he has nothing to say that would endure analysis.

—Gen. BLANCO, according to reports from various sources, and therefore probably true, is now marching against the rebels in Eastern Cuba with a very strong force. There is some uncertainty as to the exact size of this force, one dispatch putting it at $380,000 and others as low as $150,000, but either figure is large enough to justify the expectation of soon hearing of great accomplishments. Whether the whole of this money will be used in recalling a single prominent Cuban leader to his allegiance, or whether it will be expended for job lots of pacificos and minor traitors, cannot be predicted with any certainty from this distance, but that point will be settled by next week's official advices about surrendering insurgents and new advocates of "autonomy." This is a new and interesting method of waging war, and the Spaniards are to be congratulated on their determination and ingenuity. They first tried the ordinary system of fighting, but the unsuccess of Gen. CAMPOS wearied them of that. Then Gen. WEYLER was allowed to demonstrate the effects of murdering male non-combatants outright, and of starving to death their wives and children. The effects were not pleasing, and now Gen. BLANCO, having no taste for assassination, and no soldiers for real campaigns, has resorted to bribery as wholesale as the state of Spain's exchequer and the rapacity of his subordinate officers will admit. So far he has had no great luck, but this last effort may turn out better. He wants to hurry, though. An inventor of original phrases would say that "the beginning of the end" is at last clearly visible in the Cuban situation.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial of to-day on "The International Bank Bill" you do great injustice when you say "We are very unskillful sellers, for our manufacturers have never studied, as have the English, the Germans, and the French, the art of putting up goods to suit the tastes and customs of foreign countries." As a matter of fact, they will put up goods in any conceivable shape, size, quantity, quality, or try any style or wrinkle not contrary to law, and they will even try to beat the law to suit a customer, provided the order is large enough to justify the expense involved, and if it is unusual the purchaser usually pays it, or part of it.

You have not touched the root at all, only the fringe. The English, French, and Germans when they sell goods sell them to the merchants who supply the retailers. No retailer can go to an English manufacturer and buy a piece of the goods he sells to the merchant. There's the rub. They protect their trade.

On the other hand, take the American manufacturers, with all their employment of American (?) labor. Look them over, and with rare exceptions they are the champion hogs of the world. Do they protect the merchants they sell their goods to? No! The merchant is nothing but a "middle man." The manufacturer after he fills up the "middle man" has agents (I call them pirates) who slip around among the large retail buyers and compete against their employers. These agents say to the buyer retail house: "What's the use of your buying your goods of A., B. & Co.? We will give you the same goods we sell to A., B. & Co. at the same price they pay us."

This is a deliberate falsehood, but it works just the same, and the "middle man" is held up to the retailer as a swindler, and has the goods to work off at the best price he can get.

This is the way a merchant's business is scuttled who deals with the average American manufacturer. So merchants are forced into the commission or brokerage business, where the manufacturers compete against each other, with the logical result of a reduction in the manufacturers' employes' wages. What a contrast to the English, French, and German method! Commercial honesty is thrown to the winds. An "International Bank Bill!" Rats! The time has not been known, I will venture to say, when the business warranted it, that the banks, ships, and all the other facilities for carrying it on were not forthcoming.

No, it is not "banks" they need, but a little of the old-fashioned, unadulterated commercial honor of the day when a merchant was considered to be something honorable, and not held up before the community as a swindling "middle man." My! how it has degenerated since the McKinley bill was enacted! Even the National Bankruptcy bill, I fear, will not resuscitate it.

A DRUMMER.

Philadelphia, Jan. 26, 1898.

REPUBLICANS AND HAWAII.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If President McKinley will pause for a moment before he tells "President" Dole how anxious he is to push on the precipitate theft of a country that neither of them can rightfully possess, he will find food for pious thought in the Republican Party's first attitude in regard to foreign conquest.

When Frémont and Dayton were nominated for President and Vice President, respectively, in 1856, and the Republican Party made its first National platform and definition of principles, the Democratic Party—under Southern influence and on behalf of slavery—were flinging a menace to morals and peace that happily failed of its object. They were trying, in other words, to clutch Cuba by foul means. Very appropriately, therefore—to express opposition to this unwarranted and disgraceful scheme—the first Republican platform said in its sixth resolution:

"Resolved, That the highwayman's plea that 'might makes right,' embodied in the Ostend Circular, was in every respect unworthy of American diplomacy, and would bring shame and dishonor upon any Government and people that should give it sanction."

That this meant something, and was not a mere flourish of words, may be seen by Mr. Frémont's reference to it in his letter accepting the nomination tendered him. Mr. Frémont wrote as follows:

"I concur in the views of the convention deprecating the foreign policy to which it adverts. The assertion that we have the right to take from another nation its domains because we want them is an abandonment of the honest character which our country has acquired. To provoke hostilities by unjust assumptions would be to sacrifice the peace and character of the country, when all its interests might be more certainly secured and its objects attained by just and healing counsels, involving no loss of reputation."

The words "because we want them" express the alleged reason put forth for the final abasement of Hawaii, which a United States Minister, with United States forces, began. But the reason is false now and has no ground to stand on. It is true that we can steal Hawaii without being in danger from a Kanaka Army—when to have grasped Cuba in 1856 would have entailed war. But this one difference in the two situations only makes the present attempted brigandage the dirtier and meaner, and if it is accomplished, it will, I predict, drive out of power at the next two important elections the party which so utterly reverses its early and cardinal doctrine.

The dastardly performance will do even more. It will make the most and best of the American people stand aghast, give the Nation a crown of infamy, and, besides, inflicting a blow to our best interests, will make the orderly progress of civilization in the Western Hemisphere a more difficult, if not an appalling, task. JOEL BENTON.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Jan. 25, 1898.

GOULD AND THE MANHATTAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You published on Sunday an expression of sympathy for Mr. George Gould for the thorny path he has to travel before he arranges his plans for improvements on the Manhattan Railway. Some one said, "I feel very sorry for George Gould," but while there is justice in this, there are many intelligent men in this city who will say, "I do not feel at all sorry for George Gould, because it lies largely in his own power to handle the matter in such a way as to eradicate the thorns altogether from his path."

I have been told that the Drexels have $100,000 or more invested in the Keely motor, and they get no sympathy, for, by employing an engineer at the proper time, the capitalists of the country could be saved from such fakes at very little cost.

Though it is suggested that Mr. Gould intends avoiding such mistakes, and will consult competent men, I will not say experts, for that word, though unjustly, has acquired a bad odor, to advise him, the selection of these men may prove a more serious question than the one they are expected to decide on.

The late Col. Hain was requested to meet an inventor of a system of electric traction, but said, "Do not bring any one to me unless he is prepared to meet every view of the case. I have had General Electric and other electric men to see me, and, while they appear to have perfected their mechanical contrivances, they have entirely overlooked the exigencies of railroad management, from the manager's point of view, and those questions must be answered before we can consider any system."

I have put the above in quotation, as being the nearest I can give at this time of Col. Hain's words, as told me by the gentleman who requested the interview.

The losses have been great, due to the failure properly to apreciate the relative importance of the various questions. There has been a strong and mistaken feeling that, because electricity entered into the factors of construction of so-called electric roads, a man calling himself an electric engineer was, regardless of other necessary experiences, the one to be employed. It would be about as reasonable to say we must employ a horse fancier to design and construct a street railroad.

In the case of the Manhattan, the main questions are: Steam engines? The engine builders can produce them. Dynamos and motors? The electric manufacturing companies can make them. The method of taking up and handling the current from the circuits? This question is more intimately connected with the managerial or operating question than any other. Shall it be by locomotives or by motors on occasional cars with trailers or by motors on each car? The facilities of operation will largely influence the decision, for the details accompanying these various methods must accommodate themselves to the many conditions that must be met, and can only be appreciated by a man of considerable experience in railroad operation.

An electric man is necessary to approve all circuits and electrical contrivances, a mechanical man to pass on mechanical features, and, above all, a man who must be a reasonable judge of such features, and especially of experience in railroad operation, who can say that, no matter how well the system may work when everything is new and in good shape, yet it shall be so devised that in emergencies or accident everything shall not become demoralized. As, for instance, a car becomes derailed and thrown across the track, short circuiting between the conductors, when, if an arc should be formed and fire follow, (a terrible supposition in the case of the elevated,) the system must be such as to permit a local cut out, without disturbing operations on the rest of the line. This is only one case of many that may occur to the mind of a railroad man.

CHARLES J. BATES.

New York, Jan. 25, 1898.

ABUSE OF CHECK REINS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am glad that "W. F. B." calls the attention of your readers to the abuse of the check rein. I am sure, as he suggests, that in a great many instances it is the fault of the coachmen. They find it much easier to hold horses while standing if they are checked. One told me as much the other day when I protested against the extreme use he was making of the check. He was the kind of a coachman who believes that "horses must be punished."

Dogs and horses reflect faithfully the character of their owners. If the latter are thoughtless or heartless—one being quite as unpardonable as the other—these faithful animals betray the fact. The "Kimbal-Jackson" check rein is a disgrace to the American people. In no other country in the world is the grace and natural action of a horse's neck make secondary to a straight and jerking strip of leather, fastened exactly where it should not be. Nearly every horse shows plainly the discomfort caused by it, and the majority of veterinary surgeons declare it to be very injurious.

H. M. B.

New York, Jan. 27, 1898.

Prohibition and Overwork.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Not very long ago an interesting article on prohibition appeared in your paper. It spoke of the fact that business men, both in corporations and out, are boycotting drunkards—are saying, "If you drink, you cannot work for me." And it is worth noting that the New York and Queens County Electric Railroad has just forbidden its motormen even to live in buildings where liquor is sold.

Facts of this sort set us thinking. The public is not safe on the streets where cars are in the hands of a drinking man. That is so plain that a wayfaring man, though a fool, can see it. But there is something else equally true, if not equally plain at first thought: The public is not safe on streets where cars are in the care of a man who is employed in a most nerve-wearing occupation for twelve hours. When business men come to see that in this age of machinery and refined forces and high tension a great deal more time is needed for recuperation than was necessary when life was simpler and slower, if they will act accordingly and reduce the hours of labor, there will not be so much need of prohibition of any sort, for there can be no doubt that nervous exhaustion often creates a craving for "something bracing."

C. B. WHITEHEAD.

New York, Jan. 25, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Assured Position.

"Squills must consider himself thoroughly established as a doctor now."

"Why?"

"He has quit wearing a silk hat, and has nothing but a name plate on his door."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Information Sought.

"I reck'n yo' all ain't got no good-siz'd small hams, is yo'?" asked Uncle Rastus.

"How do you know we ain't?" asked the grocery clerk.

"I diden' say yo' ain't," said Uncle Rastus. "I don' axed 'Is yo'?"—Chicago News.

Resented.

"Cyrus Winterside," snapped the indignant wife, as the quarrel waxed fiercer, "you married me for my money, and you know it!"

"'Tis false!" roared Mr. Winterside. "I married you for your amiable disposition, you virago!"—Chicago Tribune.

Quick Compliance.

"Of course, Sir, I need scarcely say, in giving you my daughter, that I expect her to be surrounded with all the luxuries to which she has been accustomed."

"Certainly, Sir. If I had any preference for a home of our own, I would feel constrained to yield it. Your wish, Sir, is law with me."—Detroit Journal.

Ever Thus.

Stutterly—M-M-i-ss D-a-a-tely—G-g-g-race, aw, I-I-I w-won't you b-ee m-m-my—

Miss Dately (shyly)—What did you say, Mr. Stutterly?

Stutterly—W-w-w-on't y-y-ou be-e-e my wu-wu-wu-wife, I-I-I-I s-s-s-s-said.

Miss Dately—Oh, George, this is so sudden!—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Hereditary Failing.

Miss Ludley—I don't like that Miss Barkish at all. She's always looking down on people who do not happen to be quite as wealthy as her folks are.

Miss Millmer—Well, you can't blame her for that. She inherits her propensity for looking down on people. You know her father got his start as a tin roofer.—Cleveland Leader.

LOVE IS BEST.

Mrs. James Nicoll in Buffalo Evening News.

Three travelers met at the Brandon pass,
By the bubbling Brandon spring,
They shared their cake and venison,
And talked of many a thing;
Of books and songs and foreign lands,
Of strange and wandering lives;
And by and by, in softer tones,
They spoke of their homes and wives.

"I married the lady of Logan Brae,"
Said one, with a lofty air;
"And there isn't in all the north country
A house with a better share
Of gold and gear and hill and loch,
Of houses and farms to rent;
There's many a man has envied me,
And I'm more than well content."

"Dream of a woman as bright as day,"
The second traveler said;
"Dream of a form of perfect grace,
Of a noble face and head;
Of eyes that are of heaven's own blue,
Of flowing golden hair.
That is my wife, and although not rich,
Oh, she is wondrous fair!"

"I have a wife," the third man said,
"But she's neither rich nor fair,
She has not gold or gear or land,
No wealth of golden hair.
But, ah! she loves me, and her love
Has stood through every test;
Beauty is good, and gold is good,
But, my friends, love is best."

BRITISH CABINET MEETING

Lord Salisbury Says China Has Practically Accepted the British Offer of a Loan.

CZAR'S ANXIETY AT AN END

He Tells Officers of the Preobrajensky Regiment that No Conflict of Any Kind Is to be Feared—Japan Threatened Trouble.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The Marquis of Salisbury presided to-day at a Cabinet meeting. It is understood that the Ministers discussed the legislative programme, the Queen's speech for the reassembling of Parliament, and the Far Eastern question.

It is reported that Lord Salisbury informed the Cabinet that China had practically accepted the British offer of a loan.

The Cabinet, it is understood, will meet again to-morrow.

A special dispatch from Shanghai says the Japanese fleet is cruising off the coast of Shan-Tung.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—A dispatch to the Lokal-Anzeiger, from St. Petersburg, says the Czar, speaking at a private gathering of the officers of the Preobrajensky Regiment, said:

"I wanted long ago to accept your invitation; but events were weighing heavily on my mind, particularly difficulties with Japan. Now, thank God, all is cleared up, and no conflict of any kind is to be feared."

William Prepares a Table.

It is announced that Emperor William has drawn up and distributed to the higher naval officers a table of the forces of Japan, Russia, and Germany in the Far East.

Deutschland's Fires Give Out Again.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—The German warship Gefion returned to Aden, in order to arrange for the immediate dispatch of colliers to overtake the Deutschland, her consort, whose fires are said to have given out again. The Gefion has left Aden, with steam colliers, to rejoin the cruiser Deutschland at Sokotra, about 400 miles from Aden.

END OF THE BIG STRIKE.

Engineers Vote in Favor of Accepting the Employers' Terms.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—A majority of the engineers have voted in favor of accepting the terms of the employers. The exact figures have not yet been divulged, but the proportion is said to be about 25,000 in favor of accepting to 11,000 against it.

PERU'S AND CHILE'S AFFAIRS.

Disputes Over Tacna and Arica Now in a Way to Settlement.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Texas, Jan. 27.—Vice President G. E. Billinghurst of Peru has arrived at Valparaiso. His visit is very significant.

It is asserted in well-informed circles that the disputes as to the disposition of the Provinces of Tacna and Arica, now held by Chile under the terms of the treaty of Ancon, and other questions pending between the two Governments are in a fair way to settlement.

LADY SYKES'S DEBTS PAID.

A Report that Her Friends Reimbursed the Money Lender.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—It is reported that on the day following the rendering of the verdict in favor of Sir Tatton Sykes and Lady Sykes, in the suit brought against them by Daniel Jay, a money lender, to recover the sum of £15,870 loaned to Lady Sykes on promissory notes purporting to have been signed by her husband, but which the latter declared were forgeries, the whole of the money lender's claims were paid by friends of Lady Sykes. Mr. Jay, however, refuses to either confirm or deny the report.

WEST INDIAN GRANT OPPOSED.

John Morley, at Stirling, Says It Is "Merely a Disguised Bounty."

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Mr. John Morley, the Liberal leader and member of Parliament for the Montrose Burghs, speaking this evening at Stirling, Scotland, said the proposed West Indian grant was "merely a disguised bounty," and another instance of the Government's policy of "sops and doles to favored classes."

He declared that it would be equally justifiable to make a grant to manufacturers having to face a hostile tariff and expressed the belief that the scheme would not prove such a merely temporary measure as Mr. Joseph Chamberlain had represented.

CONVICT BALFOUR IN COURT.

Ex-Member of Parliament Examined in Bankruptcy Proceedings.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Jabez Balfour, formerly a member of the British Parliament, who on Nov. 28, 1895, was sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude, after having been convicted of fraud in connection with the Liberator group of companies, appeared to-day for public examination in the Bankruptcy Court.

The convict, who is in ill health and weakly, was allowed to take a seat. During the course of his examination Balfour admitted leaving the country in 1892. He classed it as "stupendous folly;" but he asserted that he had "yielded to the advice of those who ought to have known better."

ACTOR TAILLADE DEAD.

Veteran French Artist and Playwright Expires in Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—M. Paul Félix Taillade, the well-known and veteran French actor, is dead.

M. Taillade, who was born in Paris Jan. 15, 1827, was admitted in 1845 to the Conservatoire on the recommendation of Mlle. Mars. He was in the class of Provost. In 1847 he made his début at the Théâtre Français in the rôle of the Cid. During the last few years his appearances had been less frequent than formerly, but from 1870 to 1894 he was almost continually before the public. M. Taillade made several partially successful attempts at dramatic composition, collaborating with M. Barrière in "Le Château des Ambrières," and with M. Lorsay in "Charles XII."

Ambassador Draper Receives.

ROME, Jan. 27.—This evening the United States Ambassador, Gen. William F. Draper, gave a brilliant official reception. The guests were introduced by Prince di Monteroduni and Count Tozzoni, Masters of Ceremonies to the Court.

Snow in Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 27.—The weather in this vicinity is stormy, accompanied by a heavy fall of snow. There have been many wrecks in the Black Sea.

Naphtha Burns, with Loss of Life.

BAKU, Jan. 27.—Half a million poods of naphtha have been burned and several persons have lost their lives during a conflagration which has occurred here.

834 Plague Deaths in Bombay.

BOMBAY, Jan. 27.—According to the official report there have been 834 deaths from the plague during the past week.

"Quo Vadis."

Read what is said about it by HARRY THURSTON PECK, Professor of Latin in Columbia College, in THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, of Saturday, Jan. 29, published by THE NEW YORK TIMES.—Adv.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S BIRTHDAY.

Urged to Abolish the General Franchise and Workmen's Rights of Coalition—A Musical Reveille.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—The celebration to-day of the birthday of Emperor William, who was born in Berlin on January 27, 1859, was more general than usual. The public and other buildings were decorated with flags and busts of his Majesty were everywhere displayed. The Emperor received the congratulations of his mother, the Empress Frederick, and the German Princes, including the Kings of Saxony and Wurtemberg.

The newspapers, excepting the Socialist organs, published congratulatory articles. The Socialist papers deplore the monarchic feeling, and the Conservative and Agrarian press urge the Emperor to show courage and abolish the general franchise and workmen's rights of coalition.

During the early morning there was a great musical reveille by the bands of a whole brigade, which awoke the population.

A cuirassier of the Trumpeter Corps sounded the reveille from the cupola of the castle.

There was much open indignation at the shutting off of all traffic in the district around the castle. In the evening the illuminations of the city were very fine. One store showed 12,500 electric lights.

The United States Embassy was illuminated and the United States Ambassador, Mr. Andrew D. White, participated in all the festivities and attended with his staff the gala performance at the Opera House. The French Ambassador, the Marquis de Noailles, was decorated with the Grand Cross of the Red Eagle.

BRITISH GUNMAKERS SUSPEND.

Work on Arms Stopped on Account of the Seizure of the Baluchistan Off Muscat, Persia.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—According to a dispatch to The Globe, published this afternoon, from Birmingham, the capture of the British steamer Baluchistan off Muscat, Arabia, by the British gunboat Lapwing, and the seizure of her cargo of arms and ammunition, has temporarily paralyzed some of the large gunmakers, because the London merchants concerned have ordered them to suspend operations. It is added that some of the guns seized were from Birmingham, whence there has been an extensive trade in arms to the Persian Gulf.

A well-known manufacturer says that on the order of a London merchant, he has turned out 100 rifles and a ton of ammunition weekly for the last three years. The rifles consisted of Martinis and Lee-Metfords, the British Army magazine rifle.

The Persian authorities, it seems, winked at these irregularities until Great Britain intervened. The same firm was preparing to turn out 2,000 weapons monthly for the same customer.

Although the stoppage order came unexpectedly, it was not altogether a surprise, for the possibility of such an occurrence was mentioned in the contract.

TURKEY PREPARES FOR WAR.

Eighty Regiments Ordered Ready for Service in Roumelia.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Standard says:

"The Minister of War, Riza Pasha, has been ordered to prepare eighty regiments, with a minimum strength of 700 men each, for service in Roumelia next Spring. The attitude of Bulgaria is causing uneasiness, and the Porte has sent remonstrances to Sofia."

ANARCHY IN ASIATIC TURKEY.

Kurds Devastating Villages and the Armenians Retaliating.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says it is reported there that the Kurds are devastating Armenian villages in the neighborhood of Russian vilayets, and that the Armenians are retaliating. The correspondent adds that there is "complete anarchy in the Asiatic provinces of Turkey."

CUT OFF A WOMAN'S EAR.

James Nolan of Chicago Attacks His Sister-in-Law.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—Because she refused to give him money, James Nolan cut off the ear of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Margaret Feehan, with a razor to-day. As the wounded woman fell her assailant slashed her across the forehead with the keen-edged weapon and then kicked her under the chin.

The assault was committed in front of the home of Police Sergt. Stenger, 674 West Erie Street. When Stenger heard the woman's screams he ran to the street in time to see Nolan kick his prostrate victim. The officer pursued Nolan three blocks and brought him to a halt by threatening to shoot.

A ROW AT THE NAVY YARD.

John W. Wallace of Wallace & Nostrand, contractors, of Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, whose charges that contracts could be secured at the navy yard by a liberal use of money, led to a court-martial investigation, which is now in progress at the yard, was ejected from the Court-Martial Building yesterday for fighting.

Wallace was the complainant in the case and the chief witness. Another witness was Albert Forrester, a painter and decorator, of 123 Carlton Avenue. After giving their testimony yesterday before the court-martial in Building No. 7, the two men met in an ante-room and began to quarrel. Two marine orderlies heard Forrester say that if Wallace had continued to receive contracts the charges would never have been brought, and then the two men began fighting.

Forrester, who seemed to be getting worsted, called on the marines for help. Both men were ordered out of the building. They refused to go, and were put out.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Johan Koster Theodor Dreier.

Johan Koster Theodor Dreier, a well-known resident of Brooklyn, died at his home, 6 Montague Terrace, yesterday. Mr. Dreier was born in Germany about seventy years ago. He came to this country in 1849, and for the greater part of the time lived in Brooklyn. Two years ago he retired from the firm of Naylor & Co., steel manufacturers.

Mr. Dreier was a member of the Downtown, Hamilton, Riding and Driving, Crescent, Athletic, and Reform and German Clubs of New York, and other organizations. For many years he was prominently identified with the German Evangelical Lutheran Church, on Schermerhorn Street, from where he will be buried to-morrow at 2:30 P. M. He leaves a widow, four daughters, Margaret D., Dorothea A., Mary E., and Katherine T., and two sons, Ludwig and H. Edward Dreier. The pastor of the church, the Rev. J. W. Loch, will officiate at the services. Interment will be in Greenwood.

Charles Folsom.

Charles Folsom died of pneumonia at 7:30 o'clock last evening at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. S. E. Davenport, 51 West Forty-seventh Street. Mr. Folsom was born in Derry, N. H., seventy-one years ago. Forty years ago he came to this city, and for twenty years conducted a gun store in Chambers Street. Ten years ago he became manager of the gun department of Wiebusch & Hilger, hardware dealers at 84 Chambers Street. He remained with this firm about six years. Recently he had been an agent for the J. Stevens Arms Company of Chicopee Falls, Mass. He is survived by his widow and three daughters, only one of whom is married. Mr. Folsom was a member of Good Government Club A. He was a brother of Henry and David Folsom of the H. & D. Folsom Arms Company. Neither of these brothers is now living, David Folsom having died three months ago.

William Snelling Cloke.

William Snelling Cloke, eldest son of William Cloke, editor of The New Brunswick Fredonian, died at Trenton yesterday morning, aged thirty-one years. He was a naval officer, having been graduated from the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1887. He served two years as cadet officer, when he was raised to the rank of Ensign. He was aboard the Trenton when she was wrecked in the harbor of Samoa and narrowly escaped with his life. He accompanied the Baltimore when she took the body of Ericsson to Sweden.

In 1894 Mr. Cloke resigned from the navy because of failing health. The last two years of his service were with the Coast and Geodetic Survey in Alaska, and the hardships which he endured undermined his constitution.

Capt. Matt O'Brien.

Capt. Matt O'Brien, United States Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels at New Orleans, is dead. He was one of the few remaining prominent members of the Confederate Navy, having served on the Sumter, Shenandoah, and Alabama. He participated in the fight off Cherbourg as engineer of the Alabama when that vessel was destroyed, and was one of the last to leave the ship, being rescued from the water by the English yacht Deerhound.

Obituary Notes.

LUCIUS GAYLOR WELCH, seventy-four years old, died Wednesday at his home, 25 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street. Funeral services were held last evening. Mr. Welch was a ticket agent on the New York Central Road at One Hundred and Tenth Street. He was born in Windsor, Conn. His widow and one daughter survive him. The Rev. Charles R. Treat of St. Stephen's Church officiated at the services and the interment will be in Woodlawn.

HESTER FREEMAN LA BAU, seventy-nine years old, one of the oldest residents of Rahway, N. J., died at the residence of her son, Francis L Bau, 498 West End Avenue, yesterday, after a brief illness. The deceased, who was the widow of Francis La Bau, a well-known wholesale clothing manufacturer and merchant, was born in Rahway, N. J., and lived there for seventy-five years. Three children survive her. Funeral services will be held Saturday at St. Paul's Church, Rahway, N. J., at 3 P. M., and the interment will be in the Riverside Cemetery of Rahway.

JOHN B. KREMS, or Brother Clemens, as he was called by the Redemptorist Fathers, died on Wednesday, at the Convent of the Redemptorists, in Third Street. He was seventy-four years old, and was born in Bavaria. He came to this country when quite a young man, and joined the Order of the Most Holy Redeemer, in Baltimore. After several years' service there he was transferred to the Redemptorist station in New York, and was connected with the convent and church in Third Street. The funeral services will be held this morning in the church, and the remains will be buried in one of the sealed vaults in the basement.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Pearls and all kinds of precious Stones, of the best quality only. Prices low as anywhere, here or abroad. HOWARD & CO., 264 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Dorflinger's American Cut Glass. Everything in fine glass for the table. Beautiful pieces for gifts. 915 BROADWAY AND 36 MURRAY ST., N. Y.

E. & W. "Topeka." E. & W. A round end, high-banded collar.

MARRIED.

OHNESORGE—CONKLING.—On Thursday, January 27, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. John Hall, Natalie Burleigh, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Conkling, to Baron Johanns von Ohnesorge.

VAN RENSSELAER—FELL.—On January 27, 1898, at Camp Hill, Montgomery County, Penn., by the Rev. Edward B. Hodge, D. D., Alexander Van Rensselaer and Sarah Drexel Fell, all of Philadelphia.

DIED.

DREIER.—On Thursday morning, January 27, at his home, 6 Montague Terrace, Brooklyn, Theodor Dreier, in his 70th year.
Funeral services at the German Evangelical Church, Schermerhorn St., near Court St., on Saturday, Jan. 29, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

FOLSOM.—On Thursday, January 27, at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. S. E. Davenport, 51 West 47th St., Charles Folsom, of pneumonia.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

HALL.—On Thursday, Jan. 25, 1898, Austin Hall, in his 76th year.
Funeral at his late residence, West 108th St. and Boulevard, on Friday, Jan. 28, at 11:30 A. M.

LA BAU.—At the residence of her son, Francis La Bau, 498 West End Av., New York, 27th inst., Hester Freeman, widow of the late Francis La Bau, in her eightieth year.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral service at St. Paul's Church, Rahway, N. J., Saturday, 29th inst., at 3 P. M. Interment private.

NESTELL.—On Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1898, Jane A. E. Nestell, widow of John J. Nestell, in the 83d year of her age.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 21 East 124th St., Friday evening at 8:30.

STORM.—On Wednesday, Jan. 26, Jules Kenneth, beloved child of Jules P. and Jennie L. Storm, age 1 year and 6 months.
Funeral from residence of parents, 147 West 77th St., on Friday, at 1 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn.

UNDERHILL.—Suddenly, at Riverside, Conn., on Thursday, Jan. 27, Henry S. Underhill, in the eighty-fifth year of his age.
Funeral at his late residence on Saturday, Jan. 29, at 11 o'clock. Carriages at Riverside on arrival of the 9:08 train from New York.

WOODWARD.—On Thursday, January 27, Edith, daughter of Sarah A. and the late William Woodward, Jr., and niece of Mr. James T. Woodward.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

YOUNG.—On Wednesday evening, January 26, 1898, Ann S., widow of John S. Young and daughter of the late Peter R. Post.
Funeral services at the Murray Hill Hotel on Saturday, Jan. 29, 1898, at 4 P. M. Please omit flowers.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

DEATHS REPORTED JAN. 27.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Jan.
AVANIZO, Alfredo, 91 Baxter St.	3	26
BRANDT, John F. F., 173 Essex St.	53	26
BROWN, Abram, 2,297 8th Av.	55	25
BARTON, John, 600 W. 45th St.	37	26
BARACCO, Catharine, 26 Mulberry St	63	25
BARRETT, Mary E., 805 2d Av.	82	25
CONNOLLY, Catharine, 1,559 3d Av.	48	25
CLANCY, James, 18 Leroy St.	24	25
CLARK, Philip, 402 E. 11th St.	64	26
COLLINS, Margaret, 683 Melrose Av.	75	26
CLINTON, Edward, 111 E. 53d St.	62	27
CHABANNE, Pauline, 162 Prince St.	36	26
DAVENPORT, Henry, 69 W. 38th St.	86	24
DANNER, Hyman, 13 Bayard St.	26	26
DEGOURMOIS, Selina, 155 W. 27th St.	35	25
DOYLE, Joseph, 411 W. 25th St.	6	27
DEMMA, Maria, 21 Cherry St.	2	27
FALK, Jacob, 203 7th St.	65	25
FRAZER, Tillie, 307 E. 26th St.	37	26
GILLESPIE, Joseph, 206 8th Av.	67	25
GRIFFIN, John B., 4,147 3d Av.	23	25
GLOSS, John J., 1,869 2d Av.	16	26
GRIECO, Anna, 14 Franklin St.	1	26
GRIMM, George, 528 East 13th St.	39	25
HOEH, Lewis F., 243 Cherry St.	29	25
HAVILAND, Annie, 818 W. 56th St.	40	26
HERITAGE, John, 276 1st Av.	27	25
HARDY, Mary A., 206 W. 62d St.	9	25
HART, Judah, 119 E. 56th St.	79	26
JONES, Michael, 709 E. 144th St.	50	25
KILBRIDE, Joseph, 439 10th Av.	4	25
KREMS, John B., (Brother Clement,) Monastery, 167 3d St.	74	26
KIERNAN, Ann, 459 W. 27th St.	54	26
LEDGE, Annie, 412 E. 23d St.	6	25
LAW, Amy D., New Rochelle, N. Y.	34	26
LA BAU, Hester J. F., 498 West End Av.	79	27
MELANO, Louisa, 48 New Bowery	6	26
MOTSCHENBACHER, George, 552 W. 46th St.	1	26
MURRAY, Mary, 433 W. 33d St.	52	25
MOGAN, Mollie, 105 Delancey St.	2	27
NEUMAN, Leopold, 203 E. 16th St.	92	26
NESTELL, Jane A. E., 21 E. 124th St	82	25
OAKENFULL, Elizabeth, 42 Monroe.	68	26
O'BRIEN, Elizabeth, 223 W. 15th St.	87	26
PEYSER, Rudolph, 149 1st Av.	72	25
POHLMAN, Lena, 112 Greenwich St.	54	25
POPE, John M., 401 1st Av.	72	24
ROMANO, Francisco, 43 Spring St.	27	26
REYNOLDS, Annie, 237 E. 58th St.	32	26
SALERNO, Charles, 17 City Hall Pl.	2	26
SOUNICK, Elizabeth, 951 E. 150th St	61	25
SUTTON, Charles K., Jr., Jersey City	44	26
SCHWABE, Ernest, 432 E. 83d St.	52	24
STEPHENS, Eunice, 228 Mulberry St	58	28
SPEYER, Jeanbaptiste, 424 7th Av.	22	29
SCOTT, David F., 725 11th Av.	38	25
TENAR, Valentine, 170 Ludlow St.	25	24
TEMPLE, John, 219 W. 61st St.	1	26
TAYLOR, George, 245 E. 44th St.	69	25
WHALEN, Ellen, Milton, N. Y.	67	26
WEYELL, Karl F., 614 W. 40th St.	1	26
WALTER, Charles, 343 E. 47th St.	4	26
WELCH, Lucius G., 25 E. 112th St.	73	26
YURECKO, Annie, 237 E. 54th St.	1	26

Brooklyn.

BAUMANN, Mary A., 95 Starr St.	19	25
BALLOU, Edward F., 282 Bleecker St.	58	27
BUHROW, Mary L., 201 Stockton St.	75	26
CANNON, Katie, Kings Co. Hospital.	68	24
CHICKERING, George P., 204 S. 4th.	22	25
CRONIN, Michael F., 124 89th St.	33	26
COLLINS, Catharine, 67 Schenectady Av.	32	25
DOWNING, William, K. C. Hospital.	64	22
ESSLINGER, Walter, 45 Windsor Pl.	1	27
ENGEL, Cecilia, 323 Melrose St.	27	25
FINNERTY, William, 93 Spencer St.	1	26
FELLOWS, Corinne A., 305 10th St.	24	25
GRAHAM, Maggie, 81 Tillary St.	35	25
GALLAGHER, Bridget, K. C. Hosp.	50	28
GOURLEY, Clifford L., 916A Gates Av.	12	26
GROSS, Lizzie, 382 Van Brunt St.	2	26
GAFFNEY, Michael, K. C. Hospital.	70	23
HOROWITZ, Solomon, 1,525 Broadway	6	26
HUFNAGEL, John A., 253 Hopkins	75	26
JONES, Rachel E., 67 Reid Av.	5	26
KEMPER, Dora W., 550 Liberty Av.	32	25
KENDTNER, Loretta, 688 Warren St.	2	25
KOHLMAN, Rosalie, 378 Wythe Av.	20	26
LICHENSTEIN, Mamie, 25A Jackson Place	32	24
LOFGREN, Carrie, 38th St. and 9th Av.	34	26
LISTER, Catharine, 25 Marion St.	48	25
LAW, Mary, 768 McDonough St.	30	25
MANER, Valentine P., 12 Tompkins Av.	39	25
MANE, Annie, 675 Driggs Av.	7	26
MUHLE, Theodore, 192½ Fulton St.	60	26
McCLOSKEY, Catharine, 52 Duffield.	61	26
McCARTIN, John, 418 Baltic St.	35	27
NICKSON, Katie, 88 Sedgwick St.	31	25
PAHNER, Louis, 49 Essex St.	1	26
RODROGOUS, Nettie, Kings Co. Hosp.	35	25
RAUCHLING, Jacob, St. Cath. Hosp.	44	26
RICCA, Antonio, 137 Vermont St.	52	26
ROCHE, Michael, 73 4th Place.	60	25
SCHMITT, John P., 819 Melrose St.	56	25
SALMON, Hannah, 159 Willoughby.	60	26
SCHIELLIN, Theresa, Vermont and Atlantic Avs.	71	25
TYMAN, Joseph, 136 Nelson St.	30	25
WINSCH, John, 280 Wallabout St.	24	25
WALTON, George, 248 Pacific St.	66	26
WORTHLEY, Margaret J., 317½ State	48	26
WIEBUSCH, Henry, St. Mary's Hosp.	33	26

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"THE MOST IMPORTANT ARTISTIC EVENT OF THE TIME."

NOTICE—To avoid being crowded visit the galleries during the morning hours.

American Art Galleries,
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.
ON EXHIBITION DAY AND EVENING,
Day 9 to 6 P. M. 8 to 10 P. M.
(ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.)

FAMOUS PICTURES
BY
FAMOUS MASTERS
Gathered by the late Connoisseur,

WM. H. STEWART.

Editorial, New York Herald, January 27th.
The Love of Art in America.

That educated lovers of pictures, those who have long lived in the atmosphere of art, those who are admirers of the best examples of the various schools of painting, the art collector, amateur and professional—that these connoisseurs should be greatly interested in the exhibition of the Stewart collection, which was thrown open to the public on Tuesday, was to be expected.

But that such throngs of other interested viewers should crowd the American Art Galleries as they have during the last two days is somewhat surprising to those who have not realized how the taste for art among the public at large is growing in America. It shows an appreciation of the famous collection and an intelligent desire to view it as a whole before it is scattered at the coming sale.

Probably never again will so many Fortunys be seen together, and the crowds who have taken advantage of this opportunity to study twenty-five of them in one gallery is not only a tribute to the judgment and artistic taste of the late William H. Stewart, who gathered these rare examples, but it shows the increasing understanding of art in America.

To be sold by order of the Executors at absolute Public Sale on Thursday and Friday Evenings, February 3rd and 4th, beginning at 8:15 o'clock,

AT CHICKERING HALL.

(Admission without card, no reserved seats.)

CATALOGUE RAISONNÉ, with monographs on the artists represented, mailed on receipt of 60 cents.

THOMAS E. KIRBY will conduct the sale.

AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers.
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And the Notable Collection of
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CHARLES A. DANA,

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366 Fifth Avenue, near 34th Street.
FREE EXHIBITION
MODERN PAINTINGS
OF THE
Dutch, French, and American Schools,
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
February 1 and 2, at 8 o'clock.
Exhibition open 8:30 A. M. till 6 P. M. and 7:30 till 10 P. M.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer. ORTGIES & CO., Managers.

Keep out the cold. Use ROEBUCK'S WEATHER STRIPS on your doors and windows. For sale or applied by Roebuck, 172 Fulton St., N. Y., and 14th St. and Hamilton Av., Brooklyn.

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A Fiery Ordeal.

By TASMA, author of "Not Counting the Cost," etc. No. 233, **Appletons' Town and Country Library.** 12mo. Cloth, $1.00; paper, 50 cents.

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Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.

FREDERICK A. BURNHAM, President.

MUTUAL RESERVE BUILDING, - - - NEW YORK CITY.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

Good Work at Honest Cost; True Economy and Not Its Shadow. Steady and Substantial Growth.

New Business Received in 1897, Over $71,000,000.
Cash Income During 1897, Over $6,000,000.
Death Claims Paid Since Organization, Over $32,000,000

The Association closes the year with more paid-for business than ever before in its history.
The Association closes the year with a more efficient agency organization than ever before in its history.
The Association closes the year with a larger premium income than ever before in its history.
The Association closes the year with its business on a better foundation for the future than ever before in its history.

The progress of the year has been substantial rather than showy in character. By the change in premium-payment methods it has been possible for the first time in the history of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association to eliminate unpaid-for business from the report.

The Mutual Reserve, as its name implies, is a mutual company; it belongs to the members; the membership is the Mutual Reserve. To that membership the management is responsible; with that membership rests the power; in the hands of that membership is the future of the Association.

THE RECORD OF THE YEAR 1897

shows the following results, which bear proof of the steady and healthful growth of the Mutual Reserve:

INCOME.

The income from all sources during the year 1897 was $6,081,309.87, against $5,858,476.97 in 1896, an increase of $222,832.90, making the total increase for the two years, 1896 and 1897, $506,028.31.

DISBURSEMENTS.

The total disbursements for the year have amounted to $5,963,082.87, the total payment to policy-holders being $4,162,603.48, an increase for the year in return to policy-holders over 1896 of $173,278.02.

ASSETS.

The excess of cash income over cash disbursements of $118,227 has been added to the cash and invested assets.

LIABILITIES.

Included in the liabilities as reported the current year, as last year, is every loss of which the Association had any notice whatever, thus embracing a very considerable sum of losses of which no item of proof has been received. As stated, however, every such dollar to the last report received has been included. There has also been added to the item of liabilities the sum of $216,353.05 to cover depreciation, if any, that there may be in values.

BUSINESS RECEIVED AND WRITTEN.

The business submitted from the agency force during 1897 exceeded that received from the same source in 1896, amounting as it does to $71,525,755. A somewhat larger percentage of rejections, postponements and cases held under investigation is, however, shown this year than before, but the business actually written shows the large sum of $56,234,785, of which nearly ninety-two per cent. is on the new Five-Year Combination Option Plan, thus giving a much larger premium revenue for the future than the business actually written in any previous year in the Association's history.

DEATH CLAIMS.

The death claims paid in 1897 amounted to $4,060,479.14, against $3,967,083.94 in 1896, an increase of nearly $100,000. In addition to this, there has been paid in disability claims the sum of $11,604.31. There has been paid in death claims over $225 for every $100 of expenses.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION.

DECEMBER 31, 1897.

Made in accordance with new blank for report furnished by New York Insurance Department.

Balance net Cash or Invested Assets (Less Special Reserve,) As per Report December 31, 1896		$4,021,140.29
INCOME DURING 1897.		
Received from members	$5,775,647.38	
Received from interest and other sources	305,662.49	
Total income		6,081,309.87
Total Resources		$10,102,450.16
DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1897.		
Death Losses paid	$4,060,479.14	
Disability Claims and other Benefits paid	16,383.25	
Cash Dividends paid to Policy-Holders	84,770.35	
Advance payments returned	970.74	
All other disbursements, including Commissions, Salaries, Expenses in adjusting death losses, Advertising, Printing, Rents, Travelling and Office Expenses	1,800,479.39	
Total Disbursements		5,963,082.87
Balance net Cash or Invested Assets, December 31, 1897,		$4,139,367.29
GROSS ASSETS.		
Loans on Mortgages, First Liens on Real Estate	$1,724,800.00	
Real Estate, English Consols, French Rentes, Municipal and Government Bonds	859,646.43	
Cash Deposits in Banks, Trust Companies and with Bonded Collectors	1,037,457.18	
All other Assets, accrued interest, uncollected Premiums, etc.	1,780,784.02	
Total Assets		$5,402,687.63
LIABILITIES.		
Outstanding Bond Obligations and unused Advance Deposits	$370,999.13	
Losses adjusted, but not due ($456,291.47 since paid)	521,642.00	
Losses in process of adjustment not due	757,347.61	
All other contingent Liabilities, including Face of Policy where death has been merely reported (not required by law to be included in liabilities)	463,895.25	
Special Reserve, voluntarily made to offset any possible depreciation	216,353.05	
Total Liabilities		$2,330,237.04
Net Surplus over all Liabilities Dec. 31, 1897		$3,072,450.59

BUSINESS RECEIVED AND IN FORCE.

		Policies.	Insurance.
Business in Force Dec. 31, 1896, on basis on which report of Dec. 31, 1897, is made		106,660	$291,989,771
Business Ceased in 1897		16,515	46,657,455
Balance from Business 1896		90,145	$245,332,316
Applications received in 1897	24,709		
Amount Represented	$71,525,755		
Applications Rejected, Postponed and Under Investigation	2,946		
Amount Represented	$15,290,970		
Balance Added to Business in 1897		21,763	56,234,785
Total Business in Force December 31, 1897,		**111,908**	**$301,567,101**

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Brond St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,175,000.

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CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $1,500,000.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
Acts as Executor, Guardian and Administrator, Sells Foreign Exchange and Letters of Credit.
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ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR RAILROAD AND OTHER MORTGAGES.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
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Notice
To Holders of Bonds.
On Monday, January 10th, 1898, at 12 M., the following Mobile City Bonds, (issue 1881,) were drawn for retirement, viz.: Nos. 3938, 3590, 3790, 3678, 3743, and 3495.
Holders of these numbers will take notice that on and after the FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1898, these Bonds will be paid in full, with one month's interest, upon presentation, by the First National Bank, Mobile, Ala., and will not bear interest after said date.
CHAS. D. WILLOUGHBY,
Cashier First National Bank of Mobile, Ala.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879.—Notice is hereby given that enough of the above-entitled bonds—BOTH FIVE AND SIX PER CENT.—will be drawn by lot on January 31st 1898, at the rate of 105 and accrued interest, to absorb the sum of $140,165.61 deposited in the sinking fund with the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, and interest will cease to accrue upon the bonds so drawn on and after January 31st, 1898, upon publication of the numbers designating the drawn bonds, pursuant to the terms of the mortgage securing the same. CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO. December 30th, 1897. M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

FOR SALE.
$200,000
First Mortgage 6 per cent. Gold Bonds, due 1919.
Will pay investor 6.44 per cent.
The earnings are large, being sufficient to pay operating expenses and interest for year in the first five months.
Listed on New York Stock Exchange.
ALVEN BEVERIDGE, 48 WALL ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market buoyant.

Still the market broadens. Yesterday stock market transactions had in them the spirit of the utmost cheerfulness reached in the boom of last Summer. Commission houses were busy, the only conspicuous sellers of stocks seemed to be the professional element on 'Change, which now, as last July, is fighting improvement in values.

***

The fact that after all the free-silver crowd in the United States Senate were not quite ready to vote their repudiation programme through, and the anticipation that President McKinley's utterances at the manufacturers' dinner would prove inspiriting added zest to a market strong for reasons much more substantial than any political utterance or pending political vote could be.

From every part of the country come encouraging business reports, save only the relatively little difficulty at one or two cotton goods making centres in New England. Railway earnings make practically a uniform showing—all on the side of advances that are extraordinarily large. And because of these tremendous earnings, because of established economies in management, and because of the superabundance of money and the ability of corporations to financier on an interest basis unprecedentedly low—because of such new conditions the better feeling in security markets is wholly natural. In the current market value improvement there is less show of manipulation than in any stock market known in Wall Street in years.

***

Practically every banking house in the Street agrees in the report that there is a demand for high-class investments very far beyond the available supply, and on this account there is a natural attention given by investors to stocks which hitherto have hardly been considered attractive.

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Yesterday practically every active stock on the list made an advance. Those issues which of late have been the market's leaders maintained that position. New York Central, Lake Shore, and the other Vanderbilt stocks continued their upward course, and the other groups followed.

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President Cable's statement, in which he calculated Rock Island's net income at between 6 and 7 per cent. on the stock, made Rock Island buoyant, and was to some extent responsible for the strength of the other Grangers. With a saving of 1 per cent. from the refunding, it will not need a very great increase over the road's present business to make Rock Island earn fully 10 per cent. on its stock in the coming year. And what is true of Rock Island will be true of the other Granger railroads.

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London sold stocks in the New York market early yesterday, most of this selling being apparently profit taking. Later the foreign houses were buyers. London of late has been rather an active trader in American stocks.

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Government bonds were dull. There were no sales.

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In State securities $6,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 70¾.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sug. Refs.	⅝	National Lead pf.	⅝
Balt. & O. S. W. pf.	1	N. Y. Central	1⅞
Brook. Rap. Tr.	1¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1½
Chi. Gt. West.	½	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	½
Chi. Gt. West. pf. A.	½	North. Pac. pf.	1½
Chi. & East Ill.	2½	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	1½
Chi. & Northwest.	⅞	Pacific Mail	⅝
Chi. & N. W. pf.	½	Penn. R. R.	⅝
Chi., B. & Q.	½	People's Gas, Chi.	⅝
Chi. M. & St. P. pf.	⅝	Pullman Car.	1¼
Chi., R. I. & P.	1½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1⅜
Col. & H. C., all in. pd	1	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1¼
Del., L. & W.	2	St. L. & S. F.	½
Den. & Rio G'de.	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	⅝
Den. & R. G. pf.	1¼	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Erie 1st pf.	1¼	St. Paul & Dul.	1
Erie 2d pf.	⅝	St. Paul & Omaha.	⅝
Hawaiian Sugar.	1⅛	Third Avenue R. R.	1
Ill. Steel Co.	1½	U. P., all in. pd.	½
Lake E. & W. pf.	⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	1
Lake Shore.	1	U. S. Rubber.	1
Manhattan Cons.	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅝
Met. Street Ry.	2⅛	Western Union Tel.	1
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	1½	W. & L. E. pf., t. r. $1 as. pd.	⅞
Minnesota Iron.	2⅜		
Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	1	Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	2
Canada Southern.	½	Laclede Gas.	1½
Chi., I. & L.	½	Michigan Central.	½
Chi., I. & L. pf.	1	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	½
Consol. Ice.	⅞	Oreg. Imp., 5th in. pd.	⅝
Consolidated Gas.	1⅝		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi., I. & L. ref. 6s.	1⅜	Mo., K. & T. 1st	1⅞
C., M. & St. P. 1st, So. Minn. 6s.	1	Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s.	1
Dallas & Waco 1st	2½	Mo. P. 1st col. 5s.	1⅝
Den. & R. G. 4s.	2¼	Oreg. Sh. Line, Inc. A.	1
Int. & G. Nor. 2d	1	Scioto V. & N. E. 4s.	1
Int. & G. N. 3d	2	U. P. ext. s. f. 8s.	1
L. E. & W. 1st	1	Wabash deb. B	1

Bonds Declined.

Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s.	1	Col. & Ninth Av. 1st.	1
Lehigh & W. B. con. ass'd.	1	T., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2 per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 3 per cent. for four to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $131,790,604; balances, $7,823,377; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $341,663.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent. Discount in open market, 2⅝ per cent. for short and 2¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was dull. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.83 for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.82½@$4.82¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.84½ for demand, $4.84⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.81½@$4.82¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.20@5.20⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94 7-16@94½ and 94 15-16@95, and guilders at 40@40 3-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—45c premium. Boston—Par to 5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraph, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ¼, to 98½; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 39, and Erie, ⅛, to 15⅝. Declined—Illinois Central, ⅝, to 110½; Canadian Pacific, ½, to 91⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 58⅜; New York Central, ⅛, to 120⅝, and Reading, ⅛, to 11⅝. British consols closed at 112⅝ for money and 112 11-16 for the account.

The Bank of England rate of discount was unchanged, at 3 per cent. The weekly statement of the bank, as compared with the last previous report, shows: Total reserve increased £863,000, circulation decreased £415,000, bullion increased £447,550, other securities decreased £645,000, other deposits decreased £1,406,000, public deposits increased £1,646,000, notes reserve increased £737,000, Government securities unchanged. The proportion of reserve to liability, which last week was 43.37 per cent., is now 44.89 per cent., against an advance from 52.15 per cent. to 52.39 per cent. in the corresponding week last year.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increased 42,575,000 francs, Treasury account current increased 6,125,000 francs, gold on hand increased 2,575,000 francs, bills discounted increased 22,850,000 francs, silver on hand increased 1,525,000 francs.

In Paris rentes sold at 103f 22½c, and exchange on London was 25f 22c. In Berlin exchange on London was 20 marks 42 pfennigs. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 159.50, and in Rome at 105.02.

VANDERBILT BUOYANCY.

New York Central had another day of buoyancy yesterday. The stock was the most active on the list, over 50,000 shares being traded in. It sold up to 119⅝ and held practically all of its gain to the close. The stock was the feature of the market. It advanced on aggressive buying by houses usually acting for Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt and his associates. Lake Shore, with New York Central, was also strong, selling as high as 188½. Michigan Central got up to 107½. Canada Southern was the only Vanderbilt stock making a loss for the day.

Wall Street has come to feel sure that a deal of much importance is pending among the Vanderbilt properties. The most popular belief is that there is to be a change in the management of New York Central and that it is to be consolidated with Lake Shore. Another rumor has it that all of the Vanderbilt lines between New York and Chicago are to be made one system and operated in that way. So far there has been no official confirmation of any of these stories, but the character of the recent buying of the Vanderbilt stocks and their buoyancy furnish good reasons for believing that there are to be developments of importance among the Vanderbilt companies.

ROCK ISLAND'S EARNINGS.

The Rock Island bond circular was issued by Speyer & Co. yesterday, announcing the terms for exchanging the present 5 per cent. first mortgage extension and collateral bonds and the 5 per cent. debenture bonds for the company's new general mortgage 4 per cent. gold issue. Attached to the circular is a statement by President Cable of the Rock Island regarding the earnings of the road for the nine months ended Dec. 31. The statement, estimating the last quarter, shows betwen 6½ and 7 per cent. earned on the stock for the year. The refunding scheme will reduce the fixed charges about $500,000, or more than 1 per cent. on the stock.

Although it was generally known that President Cable's statement on Rock Island would make a very favorable showing, the statement when it came was even better than had been expected. Rock Island stock was again notably strong yesterday, selling up to 94 and closing near that price with a gain of 1½ points. Rock Island was one of the most active stocks on the list, over 41,000 shares changing hands. Insiders and representatives of important financial interests were again the largest purchasers and the foreign houses took round lots of the stock. It was stated yesterday that application is to be made at once to have Rock Island listed on the London Stock Exchange.

LOCAL RAILWAYS HIGHER.

The local traction stocks all showed strength yesterday on buying by traders and by brokers apparently acting for inside interests. Brooklyn Rapid Transit was a feature of the group, being much more active than for some time past, and scoring a substantial advance. Early in the day Brooklyn Rapid Transit showed firmness, but there was no especial buoyancy in the stock until in the last two hours. Then, on buying by insiders, the stock advanced steadily to 40½, where it closed. The buying was aggressive, and was conducted in much the same way as the recent upward movement in the stock was begun, the same brokers being active. It is understood that announcements are shortly to be made of important developments in regard to Brooklyn Rapid Transit affairs.

Metropolitan Street Railway, on transactions of less than 1,000 shares, sold up to and closed at 147, a gain of over 2 points for the day. Third Avenue Railroad, on a smaller volume of trading, advanced a full point, all the transactions in that stock being at 182.

Manhattan Elevated was traded in to the extent of about 20,000 shares. Early in the day the stock was rather inactive, but held firmly under aggressive selling by the clique of traders who of late have been so enthusiastically bearish on it. Later, when some of the Gould-Sage brokers made their appearance as buyers, there was a covering movement among the shorts which ran the stock up to 118. Manhattan closed with a fractional gain for the day.

NORTHERN PACIFIC GAINS.

Northern Pacific preferred made a new record for itself yesterday. The stock sold up to 66½ on transactions of about 46,000 shares. Commission houses were large buyers, and inside interests continued active on that side. There was a report in circulation that another dividend of 1 per cent. is to be declared on Northern Pacific preferred next week, so as to bring four quarterly payments in the year. The last dividend on Northern Pacific preferred was declared in December.

Northern Pacific's statement for December was made public last night. Gross earnings amounted to $1,770,000, an increase over December, 1896, of over $315,000. Net earnings amounted to $882,000, an increase of $307,000, or about 54 per cent. The net income after deducting taxes and including land sales and miscellaneous items amounted to over $920,000 in December, an increase of about 54 per cent. For the six months from July 1 Northern Pacific has earned a total net income of about $7,000,000.

AS TO KANSAS AND TEXAS.

Again yesterday the Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred was notably strong and active. The stock sold as high as 40¾ and closed fractionally lower, with a gain of nearly 1 point. Between 18,000 and 19,000 shares changed hands. The common stock, on transactions of about 5,000 shares, fluctuated within narrow limits and closed with a small decline. The company's bonds were notably active and strong, the first 4s selling as high as 90.

Recognition of the large earnings of Missouri, Kansas and Texas is gradually gaining ground, and Wall Street is beginning to appreciate the worth of the preferred stock of the company, which in six months has earned and held in cash a surplus amounting to about 8 per cent. on the preferred stock.

SOME UNEASY SHORTS.

None of the coal stocks showed much activity yesterday, although they were all comparatively strong. Jersey Central sold as high as 95¼. Delaware and Hudson touched 114. Lackawanna sold at 154, and closed there. The Reading stocks on small transactions were firm. In the anthracite coal shares there was an evident disposition to prevent any covering of shorts without an advance in price. Discovering this, the traders let the stocks alone. In all of the group there is an extended short interest, which, owing to the recent Delaware and Hudson and Reading statements, is decidedly uneasy. Attempts made to cover shorts yesterday were not successful, the offerings of the coal stocks being comparatively small.

GRANGER STOCKS STRONG.

The whole Granger group was strong yesterday under the lead of Rock Island. Burlington and Quincy crossed par again, selling at 100⅝. St. Paul touched 96. Over 20,000 shares of both stocks were traded in, and each closed within a fraction of its highest point. Chicago Great Western was also strong, selling up to within a fraction of 15. Northwest and Omaha, aided by the Vanderbilt strength, made gains, the former selling up to 123¾ and the latter to 76⅝.

ON SMALL TRANSACTIONS.

A number of usually inactive stocks jumped into prominence yesterday, scoring notable advances. In none of these were there very heavy transactions. A single transaction in Ann Arbor common put that stock up 2 points. The purchase of 100 shares of Chicago and Eastern Illinois advanced that stock to 59, a gain of 2½ points. Three hundred shares of Chicago Great Western preferred put up its price 1¼ points. On sales of 100 shares, Erie second preferred gained three-quarters of 1 per cent. St. Paul and Duluth common, on the sale of 100 shares, advanced 1 point, and the preferred, with 120 shares, gained 2¼ points. Two hundred shares of Minneapolis and St. Louis second preferred advanced its price 1½ points, and 400 shares of Minnesota Iron jumped that stock 2⅜ points.

WHEAT STILL ADVANCING.

Wheat futures boomed yesterday on the New York Produce Exchange in response to advances in Chicago. With the gains in contract wheat came higher prices for cash. All advances were due not to manipulation but to the statistical position of the cereal and demand and supply. Wheat was bound to command a higher price, and the time for the advance had come. The line of shorts had been obliterated. No one last evening thought of selling. May wheat at $1 before 2:15 P. M. on Monday was wagered on.

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There was no bear news yesterday. The Argentina situation was disregarded. The Republic ring have from 18,000,000 to 42,000,000 bushels to dispose of. Its grade cannot be enticing if the middle figures are accepted as exact. Were the highest amount named true, depleted stocks in Europe would almost absorb it. The importance of Argentina wheat has dwindled within the last fortnight. A straw for computation on this score was the exportation a few days ago of half a cargo of wheat to South Africa. Australia is not regarded as a competitor of the United States for 1898.

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European markets were higher yesterday, showing that faith in their hand-to-mouth policy in waning. Pacific Coast marts were for higher quotations. The French stock of 1,900,000 bushels of Manitoba in this port is dwindling, to the delight and profit of the holders. The freight interests on the Atlantic seaboard are prospering.

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The market reports tell of the strides in the advance. Items from them are interesting. No. 2 red quoted here at cash, $1.10, January wheat at Chicago, $1.05, and $1 for May at Duluth. May wheat touched 99c in the local market, and 97¼c at Chicago; the net advances here were, May 2½c, and January the same. July gained 2c. The Chicago advances were: January, 4⅞c; May, 2½c, and July, 1⅜c. Corn and oats scored substantial gains in sympathy with the provision market.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Eager demand for the new Rock Island bonds and every indication of a successful issue of the refunding plan.

Extension of a time until this evening for a vote by the Senate on the Teller resolution.

No change in Bank of England rate of discount. Dearer money rates in London.

Compromise reached between coal miners and operators satisfactory to both sides.

Talk of possible gold exports from London to New York.

Intimations of an increased dividend on Minneapolis and St. Louis second preferred stock, in view of excellent earnings of the company.

Election of Stewart Barr, Leonard Lewisohn, and Myron Shafer to membership in the Stock Exchange.

Listing on the London Stock Exchange of Chicago Great Western common and preferred "B" stocks.

Declaration of the regular semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. on Omaha preferred stock and a dividend of 2 per cent. on the common stock.

Statements that the General Electric Company has secured the contracts for the electrical equipment of the surface railroads.

Possibility of an understanding among the independent distilleries and the American Spirits Manufacturing Company.

Declaration of 1 per cent. dividend on Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg preferred stock.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in January showed increases:

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville	$5,174
Flint and Père Marquette	7,938
Kanawha and Michigan	392
Rio Grande Southern	1,648

The following showed decreases:

Central of Georgia	$1,912
Chicago and Eastern Illinois	9,514

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 56¼@57¼. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 26 3-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 56½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 44¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,039.40 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Stock Exchange 50 shares of Horn Silver sold at 1.10, 100 Kingston & Pembroke at .22. On the Consolidated Exchange 600 shares of Chollar sold at .30, 25 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.15, 500 Consolidated Imperial at .02, 300 Isabella at .32, 300 Mexican at .20, 1,000 Pharmacist at .07, 200 Sierra Nevada at .90. On the Mining Exchange 36,000 shares of Gold Magnet sold at .01⅛ buyer 30, 5,000 Pilgrim at .004½, 500 St. F. Cariboo at 2.62½, 8,000 Cannon Ball at .003¾@.003⅝@.003¾, 500 Garfield Gr. at .06½, 6,000 Justine at .007 cash to .01, 271,000 Sentinel at .003½@.003⅝@.003 cash to .003⅝.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	340	New Amsterdam	245
Chatham	290	New York	235
Continental	127	New York County	700
Garfield National	700	Ninth National	90
Hanover	370	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
Importers & T'ders'	535	Pacific	180
Irving	145	Park	283
Lincoln National	775	People's	200
Manhattan	230	Phenix	90
Market & Fulton	225	Republic	155
Mechanics'	185	Seaboard National	174
Mech. & Traders'	110	Second National	450
Mercantile	168	Seventh National	105
Merchants'	146	Shoe & Leather	97
Merchants' Exch.	115	State of New York	110
Metropolis	440	Tradesmen's	105
Nassau	150	West Side	275
National Union	227	Western National	150

There was a sale of 10 shares of Continental at 130.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	206	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	203	204
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	89
Brooklyn Elevated trust receipts	5½	6
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	81
Buffalo Street Railway cons.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	115
Columbus (Ohio) stock	44	46
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 6s	94	95
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	340
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	74	79
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St. Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	92	94
Kings County Elevated	2¾	3½
Kings County Traction	48	51
Nassau 1st 5s. (Brooklyn Trolley)	103	105
New Orleans Traction common	3	3¾
New Orleans Traction pf.	12	18
Ninth Avenue Railroad	180	200
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad, ex div.	179	183
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	110	112
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17½	19
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	97

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex div.	93	94
Hoboken Ferry 5s	108½	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	75	75
Union Ferry	95	98
Union Ferry bonds	105½	107

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	85
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int.	91	92
Indianapolis Gas stock	118	125
Indianapolis Gas stock, ex interest	104	108
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	89	92
Lafayette Gas Company stock	86	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	51	57
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	76	78
Ohio & Indiana stock, ex dividend	52	54
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int.	69	71

Illuminating Gas.

Buffalo, (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	94½	95
Buffalo, (N. Y.) stock	27½	28
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104	104½
Columbus Gas	89	91
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	77	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	75	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	75	78
Mutual Gas Company of New York	320	330
Madison (Wis.) stock	63	65
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	38	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	98½	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	39	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	87	89
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	147	149
Standard Gas, New York pf.	162	169
Standard Gas, New York 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	19½	20¼
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	84½	86
Western Gas Company bonds	103	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	41	43
American Typefounders'	38	42
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps Shipyard stock	54	64
Glucose common	34¼	35½
Glucose preferred, ex dividend	92½	93¾
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	8	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	55	60
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	93	95
Lorillard Company pf.	115	116¼
Malt common	23	24
Malt preferred, ex dividend	74¾	75
Michigan Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular Car c. bonds	90	91
New York Biscuit Company	107	110
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6½	8½
Pennsylvania Coal	356	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney preferred	62	69
Standard Oil Trust	294	295
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	9
Union Typewriter 1st	90	98
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	77	81
Wagner Car Company	157½	158½
Worthington Pump pf., ex div.	83	88

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	99	102
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	30
Central & South American Tel.	105	108
Commercial Cable stock	180	185
Hudson River Telephone stock	66	70
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Electro-Pneumatic	1⅜	1½
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago 1st 5s	51¼	52
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone, ex div.	150	151½
Northwestern Telegraph Company	110	115
Trow Directory pf.	38	42
Wool Exchange	110	112

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.11	.12
Alpha Con.	.07	.07
Andes	.15	.16
Belcher	.33	.39
Best & Belcher	.45	.52
Bullion	.10	.10
Caledonia	.20	.19
Challenge Con.	.33	.35
Chollar	.22	.27
Confidence	.75	.85
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.10	1.15
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Con. New York	.02	....
Crown Point	.22	.28
Gould & Curry	.30	.35
Hale & Norcross	1.35	1.30
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.38	.41
Kentuck Con.	.04	.04
Mexican	.24	.27
Occidental Con.	1.60	1.60
Ophir	.53	.68
Overman	.09	.09
Potosi	.29	.33
Savage	.15	.17
Scorpion	.04	.05
Sierra Nevada	.64	.95
Silver Hill	....	.03
Silver King	.03	....
Standard	1.45	1.45
Union Con.	.37	.47
Utah Con.	.11	.11
Yellow Jacket	.30	.37

Silver bars, 55⅞; Mexican dollars, 47@47½; drafts, sight, 20; telegraph, 22½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 27.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Alamo.	2⅝	3¼	2¾	3¼
Anaconda.	40½	46	40½	46
Anchoria.	95	100	90	98
Argentum.	19¼	21	19¼	20
Consolidated.	9¾	10	9¾	10
Elkton.	85¼	85¼	85⅝	85½
El Paso.	16¼	16⅞	17⅛	17½
Gibson.	19⅝	21½	19¾	21⅝
Gold Coin	90½	94	91½	92½
Gold King	50	51	47	51
Golden Fleece	51	52	49	54
Grouse.	6⅜	6½	6½	6⅝
Isabella.	31⅞	32	32	32¼
Jefferson.	3⅞	4	3⅝	4
Lillie.	69	70¼	66	70
Matoa.	15⅜	16	15⅝	16
Moon Anchor.	95½	96¾	97½	98
Pharmacist.	6¾	7½	6¾	7¼
Portland.	79¾	80	80	80¾
Rawlings.	14⅜	15	14½	14⅞
Rosa.	13½	13⅝	13⅝	13⅞
Union.	13½	13⅝	13⅜	13½
Work.	3⅞	4⅛	4	4½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$240,858,636
Gold reserve	163,697,785
Net silver	18,950,268
United States notes in the Treasury	26,225,892
Treasury notes of 1890	3,306,327
Total receipts this day	925,534
Total receipts this month	34,136,833
Total receipts this year

FINANCIAL.

Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds of the SEASIDE AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Second Mortgage Bonds of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Second Mortgage Income Bonds of the UNION ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Capital Stock of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the plan of reorganization heretofore announced, A FIRST INSTALLMENT OF 25 PER CENT. of the amounts to be paid by the above described security holders is called and is payable at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York City, on FEBRUARY 7TH, 1898.

Payments made will be stamped on Trust Company certificates of deposit.

New York, January 18, 1898.

F. P. Olcott, Chairman;
James T. Woodward,
Charles Parsons,
Ernst Thalmann,
Leonard Lewisohn,
} Committee.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel. J. N. WALLACE, Sec'y, 54 Wall St., N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 and 39 Liberty Street and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane,
New York, January 12th, 1898.

The Board of Directors of this Company has to-day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent., payable at the Company's office on February 1st, 1898. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, the fifteenth instant, and reopened Wednesday, the second of February.

JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

National Union Bank,
32 NASSAU STREET.
New York, January 25, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day Mr. H. B. Fonda was appointed Assistant Cashier from February 1st, vice Mr. H. H. Swasey, who has resigned to accept the Secretaryship of the Fifth Avenue Trust Company.

Mr. Fonda will sign as below.

Respectfully,
E. O. LEECH, Cashier.

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company, 52 Wall Street, New York, Jan. 27, 1898.—A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the preferred stock, and TWO PER CENT. on the common stock of this company will be paid at this office on Monday, Feb. 21, 1898. Transfer books will close on Saturday, Feb. 5, at 12 M., and reopen on Wednesday, Feb. 16, 1898.

M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY, No. 23 Broad Street, (Mills Building.)—The dividend due February 1, 1898, from the following Bonds will be paid on and after that date at this office: TEXAS AND NEW ORLEANS R. R. CO. 1st mortgage 6 per cent., Main Line; GALVESTON, HARRISBURG AND SAN ANTONIO RY. CO. 1st mortgage 6 per cent., Eastern Division.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

Standard Rope and Twine Company,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
January 20, 1898.

COUPONS DUE FEBRUARY 1ST ON THE ABOVE will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Manhattan Trust Co., Wall and Nassau Streets, New York City.

JOHN M. FORBES, Treasurer.

Pacific Bank,
470 BROADWAY,
New York, Jan. 21, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., payable on and after February 1 next. The transfer books will be closed to Feb. 1, 1898.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

The Hudson River Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, Jan. 20th, 1898.

The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Feb. 1, and the transfer books will be closed from Janv. 20th to Feb'y 2d.

P. SNYDER, Cashier.

THE STOCKHOLDERS WILL HOLD A MEETING on Feb. 9th, 1898, at 3 P. M., at Room 104, 41 Park Row, N. Y., to organize a Company to be known as The Manhattan Automatic Temperature Control Company. All Stockholders are requested to be present.

F. C. OVERTON.

Lincoln National Bank,
32-42 EAST FORTY-SECOND STREET.
New York, January 26th, 1898.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital of this Bank, payable February 1st.

W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Jan. 21st, 1898.

The COUPONS due February 1st, 1898, on the Bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, N. Y. City.

JAMES BOWRON, Treasurer.

The German-American Bank,
New York, January 20th, 1898.

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after February 1st. The transfer books will be closed from January 24th to February 1st, inclusive.

J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

MOBILE & OHIO R. R. CO.—COUPON NO. 2 of the First Mortgage Montgomery Division Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after February 1, 1898, by the Central Trust Co. of New York.

HY. TACON, Treasurer.

Mobile, January 21, 1898.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Southern Railway Company,
Richmond, Virginia, January 11, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a general meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Railway Company has been called by the Board of Directors and will be held at the principal office of the Company in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Friday, the 18th of February, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of improving the action heretofore taken, and of further action as to such matters as may be taken, by the Board of Directors after the Southern Railway Company for the acquisition of the whole or any part of the property of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company, and also for the purpose of approving the proposed issue and sale of the bonds and capital stock of the Southern Railway Company upon the terms authorized by the said Directors, in payment for properties, securities, or shares of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company, or of any successor corporation owning or controlling its property, and for authorizing one or more mortgages or pledges to secure such bonds.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

Peoria and Eastern Railway Co.
Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Peoria and Eastern Railway Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at Danville, Ill., on Wednesday, February 9th, 1898, at 11:30 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will close February 5th, 1898, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., February 10th, 1898.

J. C. DAVIE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Thirteen Directors will be held at No. 27 William St., Room 1,404, New York, on Tuesday, February 8, 1898, from 12 o'clock. Transfer Books closed Jan. 28 to Feb. 8.

E. H. GARRISON, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, Feb. 3, at 115 West 38th St., at 8 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, Sec'y.

PROPOSALS.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

BUREAU OF CANAL AFFAIRS,
Albany, January 22, 1898.

Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 79 of the Laws of 1895, proposals will be received at this office until Friday, the 18th day of February, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day for a loan of

Three million two hundred and thirty thousand dollars

for which transferable certificates of stock, registered,

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold,

will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund established by said act, bearing interest at the rate of three per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of January and July, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of January, 1913.

These bonds are exempt from taxation pursuant to Chapter 80, Laws of 1897.

Proposals may be for the whole or any part of the loan not less than $1,000, and such proposals must be accompanied by a certified check for one per cent. of the amount of the bonds bid for.

Payments for the loan will be required to be made on the acceptance of the proposal by deposit in the Bank of the Manhattan Co. in the City of New York, to the credit of "Treasurer of the State of New York, on account of Canal Fund," of the amount of the award, together with premium and accrued interest from January 1, 1898.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.

Interest on the loan from the first day of January, 1898, will be payable at the Bank of the Manhattan Co., in the City of New York.

All proposals must be sealed and endorsed "Loan for Canal Improvements," and directed to the Comptroller of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y.

JAMES A. ROBERTS, Comptroller.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Jan. 27, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
21⅞	22¼	1,115	American Cotton Oil..	22½	22½	22	22	— ¼
75¾	76	700	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	76	76	75¾	75⅞	— ⅛
118½	120	20	American Express....	119½	119½	119½	119½	.....
9⅝	9¼	1,580	American Spirits Mfg.	9⅞	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
19¾	22	120	American Spirits Mfg. pf....	21	21	21	21	— 1
138⅝	138¾	19,630	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf...	137¾	139	137¾	138⅝	+ ⅝
113½	115	63	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	113¾	114½	113¾	113⅝	.....
92	91	15	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	91¼	91½	91¼	91½	.....
87⅜	87½	3,577	Am. Tel. & Cable Co..	87½	87½	87½	87½	.....
12	13	100	American Tobacco	12½	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
13	13¼	2,540	Ann Arbor	13	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
30¾	30⅞	14,215	At., T. & S. F.....	30⅝	31⅛	30⅝	30⅞	+ ⅛
13¾	14½	200	At., T. & S. F. pf....	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ 1
12⅜	13	1,121	Baltimore & Ohio....	6	6⅜	6	4	— ⅛
6½	6¾	2,725	B. & O. Southw. pf....	3⅝	4⅛	3⅝	4	— ⅛
3⅞	4	13,481	Bay State Gas	39½	40½	39½	40½	+ ⅛
40¼	40½	3	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	124½	124½	124½	124½	+ ⅛
123½	124½	100	Brooklyn Union Gas..	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
5	5¾	1,085	Bruns. Co., 2d in. pd..	55	55	55	54½	— ⅛
54½	55	1,600	Canada Southern	89½	89½	89½	89½	— ⅛
89½	89¾	260	Canadian Pacific	13½	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
13½	14½	5,955	Central Pacific	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
22½	22⅝	22,509	Chesapeake & Ohio....	99⅞	100⅜	99⅞	100¼	+ ⅛
100¼	100¾	100	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	59	59	59	59	.....
57½	60	9,305	Chi., Bur. & Eastern Ill.	109¼	109¼	109	109	— ⅛
108¾	109½	600	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf.	144	144½	144	144½	+ ½
14¾	14⅞	300	Chicago Great Western	14½	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
35½	36½	800	Chi. Gr. West. pf. A.	36	36	35¾	35¾	+ ½
9	9¼	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	9	9	9	9¼	+ ⅛
32	32½	200	Chi., Ind. & L. pf....	32	32½	32	32½	+ ⅛
95⅜	96	19,730	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	145	145	145	145	+ ½
95⅜	95¾	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	122½	123¾	122½	123⅝	+ ⅛
145	145	4,772	Chicago & Northw..	165	165	165	165	+ ½
123⅜	123½	350	Chicago & Northw. pf.	92¼	94	92¼	93⅝	+ ⅝
164½	165	41,444	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	77⅜	78	77⅛	77⅛	+ ⅛
93½	93¾	654	Chi. Term. Trans.....	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
7⅜	7¾	250	Chi. Term. Trans. pf....	35½	36⅛	35½	35¾	+ ⅛
26½	27	2,175	C., C., C. & St. L....	17	17⅜	17	17	+ ⅛
35⅝	36	3,700	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel..	24	24	24	24	+ ⅛
17	17½	40	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
24¼	24½	825	C. & H. C., all in. pd..	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
7½	7⅝	215	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	193¾	193¾	193¾	191½	— 1½
56¾	56¾	1,290	Consolidated Gas	35	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
26¼	26¼	1,328	Consolidated Ice	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	— ⅛
6	6¼	210	Consolidated Ice pf....	113½	114	113	113	— ⅛
19½	19¾	1,093	Delaware & Hudson....	153	154	153	154	— ⅛
112	113½	1,000	Del., Lack. & West....	13	13	13	13	— ⅛
153	154	200	Denver & R. G.....	48¾	49⅞	48¾	49⅜	— ⅛
12⅜	13	2,360	Denver & R. G. pf....	131	131	131	130¼	— ⅛
6¼	6¾	500	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y..	110	110	110	110	— ⅛
37⅜	38	1,515	Ed. Elec. Ill. of Brook.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
19½	19½	12,454	Erie	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅛
12	12¼	6,637	Erie 1st pf.....	19½	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
36⅜	36⅝	100	Erie 2d pf.....	12	12½	12	12½	— ⅛
92	..	1,590	Flint & P. M.....	36⅛	37⅜	36	36⅝	— ⅛
31	31¼	2,279	General Electric	92	92	92	92	— ⅛
107⅝	107⅝	700	Hawaiian Sugar	30⅝	31⅜	30⅝	31⅜	+ ⅛
51	53	200	Illinois Central	107⅞	108	107½	107½	+ 1
8¾	9¼	301	Illinois Steel Co.....	52	53	52	52½	+ ⅛
19¼	20	100	Iowa Central	9	9	9	9	— ⅛
3	4	3,510	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf....	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
45¾	46¼	200	Keokuk & D. M.....	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
93½	95	100	Lacledе Gas	47⅛	47⅜	46	46	— ⅛
17¼	17¾	320	Lacledе Gas pf.....	93¼	94	93¼	94	+ ¼
72¾	73	1,435	Lake Erie & Western..	17¼	17½	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
186¼	187½	6,050	Lake Erie & West. pf..	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	+ ⅛
56¾	56⅞	19,680	Lake Shore	186	188½	186	187	+ ⅛
117¼	117½	4,368	Louisville & Nashville..	56¾	57¼	56¾	56¾	— ⅛
146	146½	2,527	Manhattan Con	116¾	116½	116½	116½	— ⅛
106	107	100	Metropolitan St. Ry....	118	118	117	117¼	— ⅛
25	25½	68	Michigan Central	107	107½	106½	106½	— ⅛
55	56	202	Minn. & St. Louis....	25¼	25¾	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
58	60	410	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf..	83	86	83	86	— ⅛
59	60	4,490	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf...	54¾	55	54¾	54¾	— ⅛
13¾	13⅞	18,330	Minnesota Iron	59	59⅝	59	59⅝	— ⅛
40¼	40¾	17,605	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	14	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
34⅜	34⅞	100	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf...	39¾	40¼	39¾	40¼	+ ⅛
30	31	1,450	Missouri Pacific	34¾	35¼	34¾	34⅞	+ ⅛
35¼	35¾	115	Mobile & Ohio.....	30½	30½	30½	30½	— ⅛
106¾	108	100	National Lead Co.....	35½	36	35½	35½	— ⅛
20	30	5	National Lead Co. pf..	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	— ⅛
7½	8	2,580	National Starch 2d pf.	30	30	30	30	— ⅛
94½	95	51,065	New Central Coal.....	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
119¼	119¼	100	New Jersey Central ...	95	95¼	94½	94½	— ⅛
14¼	14⅞	425	New York Central ...	117⅛	119¾	117⅛	119¼	— ⅛
38½	39½	664	N. Y., Chi. & St. ...	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
28⅞	28½	1,242	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	39	39	38½	39	— ⅛
47¼	48	5,435	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	28	28¾	28	28	— ⅛
5⅞	6	12,661	Norfolk & West. pf....	47½	48¼	47½	47½	— ⅛
27⅛	27¼	45,093	North American	6⅛	6⅜	6	6	— ⅛
66⅛	66¼	6,105	Northern Pacific	27¼	27⅝	27	27⅛	— ⅛
17⅜	17⅝	1,230	Northern Pacific pf...	65½	66¾	65½	66¼	— ⅛
28	29	1,975	Ontario & Western...	18¼	18¾	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
50¼	51	5	Ore. Imp., 5th In. pd..	28	28	28	28	— ⅛
70½	72	750	Oregon R. & Nav. pf...	49	72¼	72¼	72¼	— ⅛
24⅜	24⅝	2,255	Oregon R. & Nav. pf...	24½	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
31¼	32	3,200	Oregon Short Line....	31¼	32	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
116⅜	116⅞	2,200	Pacific Mail	116	116⅞	116	116	— ⅛
1	1¼	9,713	Pennsylvania R. R....	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
96¾	97	500	Peo., Dec. & Evans....	96¾	97¼	96½	97	— ⅛
42½	43	410	People's Gas, Chicago.	42¼	43	42¼	43	— ⅛
68½	70	1,834	P., C., C. & St. L. pf....	70	70	70	70	— ⅛
178	178½	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	177¼	178¾	177¼	178	— ⅛
2	2½	2,045	Pull. Pal. Car Co....	21	21	21	21	— ⅛
22¾	22⅝	6,050	Quicksilver	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
51½	51¾	1,740	Quicksilver pf.....	51⅞	52	51⅞	51⅞	— ⅛
27⅛	27½	500	Reading	27⅞	28	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
6¾	7	300	Reading 1st pf.....	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
48½	49	1,100	Reading 2d pf.....	48¾	49	48¾	48¾	— ⅛
18	18¼	300	St. J. & G. I.	17½	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
7⅛	7¾	850	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf....	7½	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
57	57	1,700	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf....	56½	57	56½	56¾	— ⅛
26¼	26¼	400	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf....	26½	26½	26	26	— ⅛
5	6	2,525	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	4¾	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
10½	10½	100	St. Louis Southw.	10	11	10	10	— ⅛
24	24	120	St. Louis Southw. pf..	23	23	23	23	— ⅛
87	87	3,260	St. Paul & Duluth....	84	84	84	84	— ⅛
75½	76	300	St. Paul & Duluth pf..	74¾	76⅞	74¾	75⅝	— ⅛
21	21	1,300	St. Paul & Omaha.....	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
99	99	300	Southern Pacific	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
31¾	31¾	4,102	Southern Railway	30⅞	31⅜	30⅞	31⅛	— ⅛
4¼	4¾	15	Southern Railway pf..	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
25¾	25¾	2,258	Standard R. & T.....	25⅜	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
12¾	12⅝	5,340	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
180	182	210	Texas Pacific	182	183½	182	182½	— ⅛
183¼	183½	200	Third Avenue	..	183½	183½	183½	— ⅛
33½	33⅝	2,100	Twin City R.	..	33¼	33¼	33⅜	— ⅛
9⅝	9⅞	900	U. P., all in. pd.....	..	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
7⅞	7¾	3,522	U. P., D. & G., t. r....	..	7	7	7	— ⅛
63¼	63¼	500	United States Leather.	64	64½	64	64⅜	+ ⅛
17	17	4,632	U. S. Leather pf.....	16⅛	17½	16⅛	17	+ ⅛
63⅜	63⅝	500	U. S. Rubber	65	65½	65	65½	+ ⅛
18⅝	18⅞	800	U. S. Rubber pf.....	65	65½	65	65½	+ ⅛
..	..	2,380	Wabash pf.....	18¾	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
92	93	200	West Chicago Street....	100¼	100¾	100¼	100¾	+ ⅛
3	3¼	4,632	Western Union Tel....	91¼	92	91⅛	92	+ ⅛
14	27½	500	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
2	7½	300	W. & L. E. pf.....	13¼	13¾	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
12⅝	27½	51	Wisconsin Central	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
5	7½	450	Wisconsin Central pf..	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
Sales.....		508,870						

79,880

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Close.
$11,000	A., T. & S.F. adj. 5s	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜
3,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d 6s	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼
4,000	Nor. Pac. 1st....	118	118	118	118
40,000	Texas Pac. 2d...	33	33½	33	33½
4,000	Wabash 2d..	..	82½	82½	82½

$62,000

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—The market was active and very firm, but the instances were few where prices advanced beyond the highest figures reached earlier in the week. The Choctaws were exceptions, the preferred touching 32, its highest price on record, and the common advancing to 11⅛. United Gas Improvement reached 110. The company calculates upon earning $1,000,000 a year from the city lease, of which $375,000 will pay the 5 per cent. on $7,500,000 Equitable Gas bonds and $180,000 will give 6 per cent. on $3,000,000 Equitable preferred stock, leaving the rest for the Equitable common stock, which virtually will belong to the United Gas Improvement shareholders. A report was current to-day that New York is endeavoring to secure control of the company. There is reason to doubt this, but that New York has been a heavy buyer is admitted by brokers who have shipped the stock to New York.

The Pennsylvania Heat shares were generally better to-day, although market opinions differed as to the wisdom of the proposed deal. Opposition is talked of on behalf of the common stock. Some of the holders want better terms. All the tractions made new top records. The buying was by those in position to know best what the property is doing. Pennsylvania advanced to 58½, principally the result of New York buying.

The close was strong at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	24½	25
Northern Pacific common	27⅛	27¼
Northern Pacific pf.	66⅛	66⅜
Pennsylvania.	58¼	58⅜
Reading.	11 3-16	11¼
Reading 1st pf.	25 11-16	25 13-16
Reading 2d pf.	13	13⅜
St. Paul	95⅝	95⅞
Choctaw	11⅞	12
Choctaw pf.	31½	32
Reading G.	84⅛	84⅜
E. & P. 4s.	82¼	82⅝
Philadelphia Traction	81⅝	81⅞
Union Traction	15¾	16
Pennsylvania Traction	21⅜	21½
Pennsylvania Heat & Light pf.	54	54½
Pennsylvania Heat & Light pf.	100¼	100½
United Gas Imp.	28¼	28⅝
Electric Storage.	28½	29
Electric Storage pf.	38	38½
Welsbach Light	5	5½
American R. E. L.	8⅞	9
Marsden	2¾	3
W. N. Y. & P.	146	146½
Metropolitan Railway	23¼	23¾
Baltimore Con.	12⅜	12⅝
Cons. Traction, Pitts.	45	45¼

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	100	
4s, r., 1907	112⅝	
4s, c., 1907	114½	
4s, c., 1925	127½	
5s, r., 1904	128½	
5s, c., 1904	131⅜	
5s, r., 1904	114½	
5s, c., 1904	114¾	
Currency 6s, 1889-1903	103½	
Cherokee 4s, 1898-1903	103½	
Cherokee 4s, 1899-1903	103½	
Dist. Col. 3-65s	117½	
Adams Express	159	162
Alb. & Sus	180	
Am. Coal	120	125
Am. Dist. Tel		118
Am. Tobacco pf	114½	115
Ann Arbor pf	104	108
Buff., R. & P	28	29¾
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	67¾
Bur., C. R. & N.	70	..
Capital Traction	70	..
Chi. & Alton	165	..
Chi. & Alton pf.	172	174
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	23¼	..
C., C., C. & St. L.	80	85
Clev., L. & W. pf.	45	48
Cleve. & Pitts.	168	..
Col. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2	¾
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	½	2½
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	70	78
C., H. V. & T. pf.	18	20
Com. Cable	175	185
Consol Coal	38	..
D. M. & Ft. D.	12	13
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	4
Dul., S. S. & A.	3	8
D., S. S. & A. pf.	6½	..
Eighth Avenue	320	325
Ev. & T. H.	23	28
Ev. & T. H. pf.	40	45
F. & P. M. pf.	39	41
Ft. W. & R. G.	12	15
Gt. Nor. pf.	130	136
G. B. & W.	30	40
Homestake	44	45½
Ill. Cent. 1.	93	97
Ind., Ill. & Iowa.	23	25
Iowa Cent. pf.	33	34
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Kanawha & Mich.	6	8
K. & D. M. pf.	15	38
Keokuk & West.	34	10
Kingston & Pem.	1	45
Long Island	42	7
Manhattan Beach	5	52
Md. Coal pf.	45	6¼
Mexican Central	5⅝	1¼
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	..
Minn. St. P. & S.	..	6½
S. M.	..	..
Minn., St. P. & S. M. pf.	14	175
Morris & Essex	170	175
Nat. Lin. Oil.	17½	18½
National Starch.	7½	9
Nat. St. 1st pf.	75	80
N. Y. & N. H.	191½	..
N. Y. C. & St. L.	..	..
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
N. Y. & Tex. L. T.	55	65
N. Y. S. & W.	11	13
Norfolk So.	64	65
Norf. & West.	14¼	15
Northwest. Tel.	110	..
Ont. Mining.	2½	4
Penn. Coal.	340	360
Peo. & East.	4	7
Pitts., F. W. & C.	169	..
Pitts. & West. pf.	7	9
Quicksilver pf.	3	8
Rens. & Sar.	180	..
Rome, W. & O.	121¾	122½
Rio Grande W.	22	25
Rio Grande W. pf.	54	60
Rio G. W. pf.	124	124
St. P., M. & M.	121½	124
St. P. & O. pf.	148	152
Sil. bullion certfs.	56¼	57¼
Sixth Avenue	195	210
Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	50
Tol. & O. C. Exp.	41½	45
Wabash pf.	7¼	8
Wells-Fargo Ex.	110	115
West. Un. Beef.	7⅞	8½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Close.
17,920	Am. Sug. Ref.	137⅞	139¼	137⅜	138¾
80	A., T. & S. F.	13	13	13	13
610	A., T. & S. F. pf.	30¾	31¾	30¾	31½
1,080	Brooklyn R. T.	39⅜	40½	39⅜	40½
7,880	B. & O.	99⅝	100⅝	99⅝	100¼
10	Chi. Gt. West.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
9,990	Chi., M. & St. P.	95⅞	96½	95¼	95⅝
100	C., St.P., M. & O.	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞
9,080	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	92¾	93	92¾	93
10	Consol. Gas.	193	193	193	193
130	Central of N. J.	95	95	94⅝	94⅞
80	Ches. & Ohio.	22⅝	22⅝	22

TRUST COMPANIES IN 1897

Twenty-eight of the Twenty-nine Reporting Show Substantial Gains in Resources.

THE INCREASE OVER $58,000,000

Abstracts from the Returns Showing the Business of the Year, Present Conditions, and the Rates of Interest.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—The thirty trust companies whose principal offices are in Greater New York show excellent results in the business done in 1897, with but three exceptions. Twenty-nine of the reports of these institutions are available, the thirtieth having been returned by the State Superintendent in Banking for correction. Of the twenty-nine companies but one shows a smaller amount of aggregate resources than a year ago. Within the year three new companies have been added to the list. These show profits from business of $741,928 in the aggregate, and $75,000 declared in dividends by two of them. The gross profits of all the companies according to the reports are $17,629,362, with the New York Security and Trust Company yet to be heard from. Last year this company reported profits of $606,103, which would send this year's aggregate over $18,000,000. The gross profits for the business of 1896 were $17,414,534. The amounts declared in dividends in 1897 of the twenty-nine trust companies footed up $4,145,000; while those of 1896 made the total of $4,138,000. The Security and Trust Company in 1896 declared dividends of $100,000, which would make the last year's dividends higher than those of the year before by over $200,000. In comparing the reports with those of the previous year, it is seen that the resources are largely increased. The increases in round numbers are: Union, $5,170,000; Mercantile, $7,610,000; New York Life Insurance and Trust, $464,000; Guaranty, $1,803,000; United States Mortgage and Trust, $3,902,000; Continental, $650,000; Manhattan, $830,000; Real Estate, $681,000; Holland, $46,000; Central, $10,524,000; Metropolitan, $2,160,000; Farmers' Loan and Trust, $5,420,000; Knickerbocker, $3,205,000; Atlantic, (decrease,)$586,000; State, $19,000; Washington, $636,000; Title Guarantee, $489,000; Kings County, $1,016,000; Manufacturers', $1,717,000; Nassau, $243,000; People's, $705,000; Long Island, $462,000; Brooklyn, $1,468,000; Franklin, $756,000; United States, $7,352,000; Hamilton, $1,722,000. This is a total increase of $58,224,000; to which should be added the aggregate of the three new companies, $14,410,000, making a gross increase of $74,634,000.

An abstract of the reports of the twenty-nine companies is given herewith:

American Deposit and Loan Company, (Manhattan.)

RESOURCES.

Stock investments, (market value)	$652,059
Loaned on collaterals	6,634,135
Loaned on personal securities	31,383
Real estate (estimated value)	96,219
Cash on hand and deposit	366,526
Other assets	22,428
Total	$7,803,250

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000
Undivided profits	394,519
General deposits	6,736,236
Other liabilities	172,495
Total	$7,803,250
Profits during year	391,359
Interest credited, year	126,430
Expenses, year	41,341
Dividends declared	25,000
Deposits with interest	6,736,236
Rate of interest, per cent	1½ to 4

Atlantic Trust Company, (Manhattan.)

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$347,000
Stock investments, (market value)	977,509
Loaned on collaterals	3,572,837
Loaned on personal securities	80,494
Real estate, (estimated value)	87,032
Cash on hand and deposit	444,768
Other assets	594,649
Total	$6,104,289

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Surplus fund	500,000
Undivided profits	17,408
Deposits in trust	4,688
General deposits	3,253,811
Total	$4,775,907
Profits during year	27,818
Interest credited, year	10,863
Expenses, year	41,944
Deposits with interest	3,122,875
Rate of interest, per cent	1½ to 3

Continental Trust Company, (Manhattan.)

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$75,000
Stock investments, (market value)	1,535,381
Loaned on collaterals	4,127,372
Loaned on personal securities	213,610
Real estate, (estimated value)	123,500
Cash on hand and deposit	788,025
Overdrafts	531
Other assets	81,465
Total	†$6,926,884

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000
Surplus fund	250,000
Undivided profits	112,102
Deposits in trust	500,918
General deposits	5,550,880
Other liabilities	12,984
Total	$6,926,884
Profits during year	202,457
Interest credited, year	121,190
Expenses, year	58,164
Dividends declared	30,000
Deposits with interest	5,474,807
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 3

†Includes due from banks $32,000.

Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, (Manhattan.)

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$910,000
Stock investments, (market value)	6,641,400
Loaned on collaterals	22,370,366
Loaned on personal securities	3,000,000
Real estate, (estimated value)	1,000,000
Cash on hand and deposit	4,316,951
Other assets	1,095,567
Total	$39,334,284

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Surplus fund	4,731,132
Deposits in trust	33,445,803
Other liabilities	157,349
Total	$39,334,284
Profits during year	1,466,555
Interest credited, year	637,101
Expenses, year	179,807
Dividends declared	800,000
Deposits with interest	29,375,018
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 4

Franklin Trust Company, (Brooklyn.)

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$642,100
Stock investments, (market value)	2,458,338
Loaned on collaterals	2,470,862
Loaned on personal securities	587,000
Real estate, (estimated value)	488,585
Cash on hand and deposit	929,709
Other assets	48,751
Total	$7,626,335

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Surplus fund	979,568
Deposits in trust	143,984
General deposits	5,759,107
Other liabilities	43,676
Total	$7,926,335
Profits during year	341,949
Interest credited, year	117,926
Expenses, year	61,625
Dividends declared	80,000
Deposits with interest	5,826,467
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 4

Guaranty Trust Company, (Manhattan.)

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$36,638
Stock investments, (market value)	8,568,140
Loaned on collaterals	4,723,453
Loaned on personal securities	90,000
Real estate, (estimated value)	157,787
Cash on hand and deposit	4,039,744
Other assets	1,280,346
Total	$18,840,108

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,000,000
Surplus fund	2,500,000
Undivided profits	320,402
Deposits in trust	224,548
General deposits	13,490,395
Other liabilities	294,763
Total	$18,840,108
Profits during year	$1,030,537
Interest credited, year	329,105
Expenses, year	160,263
Dividends declared	220,000
Deposits with interest	11,985,927
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 4

Hamilton Trust Company, (Brooklyn.)

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$886,633
Stock investments, (market value)	1,416,542
Loaned on collaterals	2,785,859
Loaned on personal securities	42,375
Real estate, (estimated value)	15,082
Cash on hand and deposit	1,440,556
Other assets	89,042
Total	$6,426,089

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000
Surplus fund	500,000
Undivided profits	67,327
Deposits in trust	205,456
General deposits	5,094,934
Other liabilities	58,372
Total	$6,426,089
Profits during year	200,970
Interest credited, year	117,024
Expenses, year	46,000
Dividends declared	40,000
Deposits with interest	5,315,480
Rate of interest, per cent	1½ to 4

Holland Trust Company, (Manhattan.)

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$11,234
Stock investments, (market value)	468,858
Loaned on collaterals	216,704
Loaned on personal securities	750
Real estate, (estimated value)	412,419
Cash on hand and deposit	3,176
Overdrafts	5,597
Other assets	31,461
Total	$1,150,199

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000
Surplus fund	67,385
Deposits in trust	75,982
General deposits	85,297
Other liabilities	421,535
Total	$1,150,199
Profits during year	3,460
Interest credited, year	3,515
Expenses, year	23,147
Deposits with interest	112,289
Rate of interest per cent	2 to 4½

Kings County Trust Company, (Brooklyn.)

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$765,439
Stock investments, (market value)	1,104,784
Loaned on collaterals	4,475,419
Loaned on personal securities	764,006
Real estate, (estimated value)	210,000
Cash on hand and deposit	385,408
Other assets	242,493
Total	$7,947,549

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000
Surplus fund	750,000
Undivided profits	28,568
Deposits in trust	852,431
General deposits	5,687,819
Other liabilities	128,731
Total	$7,947,549
Profits during year	$240,640
Interest credited, year	102,626
Expenses, year	56,947
Dividends declared	40,000
Deposits with interest	5,572,319
Rate of interest per cent	1½ to 3½

Knickerbocker Trust Company, (Manhattan.)

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$287,500
Stock investments, (market value)	2,627,797
Loaned on collaterals	9,129,453
Loaned on personal securities	174,086
Cash on hand and deposit	1,917,829
Overdrafts	5,372
Other assets	203,197
Total	$14,345,234

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Undivided profits	651,539
Deposits in trust	2,714,952
General deposits	9,872,376
Other liabilities	106,367
Total	$14,345,234
Profits during year	535,180
Interest credited, year	218,732
Expenses, year	123,962
Dividends declared	80,000
Deposits, with interest	10,056,719
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 3

Long Island Loan and Trust Company, (Brooklyn.)

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$277,500
Stock investments, (market value)	1,581,261
Loaned on collaterals	1,707,520
Loaned on personal securities	114,000
Real estate, (estimated value)	100,000
Cash on hand and deposit	370,683
Other assets	117,571
Total	$4,267,535

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000
Surplus fund and undivided profits	436,573
Deposits in trust	77,993
General deposits	3,202,264
Other liabilities	30,705
Total	$4,267,535
Profits during year	157,900
Interest credited, year	65,259
Expenses, year	25,842
Dividends declared	40,000
Deposits with interest	3,280,258
Rate of interest, per cent	1½ to 4

Manufacturers' Trust Company of Brooklyn.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$163,500
Stock investments, (market value)	1,492,635
Loaned on collaterals	1,767,305
Loaned on personal securities	885,031
Cash on hand and deposit	611,298
Other assets	73,196
Total	$5,120,860

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000
Surplus fund	500,000
Undivided profits	120,566
Deposits in trust	105,205
General deposits	3,802,103
Other liabilities	32,986
Total	$5,120,860
Profits during year	192,026
Interest credited, year	62,931
Expenses, year	31,822
Dividends declared	45,000
Deposits with interest	3,967,309
Rate of interest per cent	1½ to 3½

Nassau Trust Company, (Brooklyn.)

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$437,069
Stock investments, (market value)	787,749
Loaned on collaterals	1,629,250
Loaned on personal securities	414,378
Cash on hand and deposit	212,563
Other assets	29,184
Total	$3,510,193

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000
Undivided profits	297,967
Deposits in trust	2,702,484
Other liabilities	9,742
Total	$3,510,193
Profits during year	137,723
Interest credited, year	50,873
Expenses, year	25,576
Dividends declared	30,000
Deposits with interest	2,690,464
Rate of interest per cent	1½ to 3½

Manhattan Trust Company, (Manhattan.)

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$8,000
Stock investments, (market value)	2,556,885
Loaned on collaterals	2,250,206
Cash on hand and deposit	1,536,925
Other assets	243,902
Total	$6,895,918

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	1,000,000
Surplus fund	200,000
Undivided profits	375,601
Deposits in trust	164,162
General deposits	5,147,153
Other liabilities	9,002
Total	$6,895,918
Profits during year	362,892
Interest credited, year	92,684
Expenses, year	92,525
Dividends declared	50,000
Deposits, with interest	3,982,225
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 4

Mercantile Trust Company, (Manhattan.)

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$498,395
Stock investments, (market value)	5,707,009
Loaned on collaterals	26,117,616
Loaned on personal securities	496,757
Real estate, (estimated value)	45,564
Cash on hand and deposit	9,191,759
Other assets	146,128
Total	$42,203,228

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,000,000
Surplus fund	2,750,000
Undivided profits	182,741
Deposits in trust	303,363
General deposits	36,836,556
Other liabilities	130,568
Total	$42,203,228
Profits during year	1,113,381
Interest credited, year	472,407
Expenses, year	158,167
Dividends declared	240,000
Deposits, with interest	31,486,082
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 3

Metropolitan Trust Company, (Manhattan.)

RESOURCES.

Stock investments, (market value)	$2,414,480
Loaned on collaterals	8,840,194
Real estate, (estimated value)	481,880
Cash on hand and deposit	1,403,528
Other assets	169,850
Total	$12,929,852

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Surplus fund	1,000,000
Undivided profits	178,912
General deposits	10,691,359
Other liabilities	59,581
Total	$12,929,852
Profits during year	$454,736
Interest credited, year	245,773
Expenses, year	64,354
Dividends declared	100,000
Deposits with interest	10,691,326
Rate of interest per cent	1 to 3

New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, (Manhattan.)

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$3,315,234
Stock investments, (market value)	9,103,068
Loaned on collaterals	6,607,187
Loaned on personal securities	5,096,286
Real estate, (estimated value)	445,840
Cash on hand and deposit	3,182,064
Other assets	1,380,157
Total	$29,126,836

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Surplus fund	2,822,556
Undivided profits	41,977
Deposits in trust	23,448,596
Other liabilities	1,813,707
Total	$29,126,836
Profits during year	$1,853,255
Interest credited, year	630,897
Expenses, year	118,532
Dividends declared	400,000
Deposits with interest	23,448,596
Rate of interest per cent	1 to 5

North American Trust Company, (Manhattan.)

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$46,486
Stock investments, (market value)	895,184
Loaned on collaterals	15,000
Loaned on personal securities	29,438
Real estate, (estimated value)	134,015
Cash on hand and deposit	481,708
Other assets	29,476
Total	$1,631,307

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Undivided profits	278,174
Deposits in trust	282,873
General deposits	70,260
Total	$1,631,307
Profits during year	322,585
Expenses, year	104,589
Dividends declared	50,553
Deposits with interest	41,884
Rate of interest, per cent	2

People's Trust Company, (Brooklyn.)

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$753,758
Stock investments, (market value)	2,962,637
Loaned on collaterals	4,351,889
Loaned on personal securities	338,096
Real estate, (estimated value)	79,500
Cash on hand and deposit	749,784
Other assets	200,287
Total	$9,435,951

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Surplus fund	1,000,000
Undivided profits	174,947
Deposits in trust	230,344
General deposits	6,868,233
Other liabilities	162,427
Total	$9,435,951
Profits during year	323,753
Interest credited, year	138,990
Expenses, year	56,994
Dividends declared	85,000
Deposits with interest	7,030,861
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 4

Real Estate Trust Company, (Manhattan.)

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$316,600
Stock investments, (market value)	1,520,741
Loaned on collaterals	2,251,908
Loaned on personal securities	153,219
Cash on hand and deposit	468,859
Overdrafts	9,519
Other assets	37,835
Total	$4,758,681

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000
Surplus fund	250,000
Undivided profits	124,601
Deposits in trust	3,877,625
Other liabilities	6,455
Total	$4,758,681
Profits during year	188,247
Interest credited, year	82,800
Expenses, year	37,654
Dividends declared	35,000
Deposits with interest	3,821,138
Rate of interest 1 to 8 per cent.	

State Trust Company, (Manhattan.)

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$18,189
Stock investments, (market value)	2,367,822
Loaned on collaterals	6,515,446
Loaned on personal securities	20,250
Real estate, (estimated value)	89,056
Cash on hand and deposit	1,223,045
Overdrafts	47,606
Other assets	45,428
Total	$10,336,842

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Surplus fund	500,000
Undivided profits	491,114
Deposits in trust and general deposits	8,311,822
Other liabilities	33,906
Total	$10,336,842
Profits during year	373,247
Interest credited, year	149,427
Expenses, year	100,468
Dividends declared	60,000
Deposits with interest	7,306,447
Rate of interest 1 to 4 per cent.	

Title Guarantee and Trust Company, (Manhattan.)

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$3,881,930
Stock investments, (market value)	1,070,250
Loaned on collaterals	185,505
Real estate, (estimated value)	170,000
Cash on hand and deposit	447,490
Overdrafts	611,298
Total	$6,366,483

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,500,000
Surplus fund	2,000,000
Undivided profits	253,496
Deposits in trust	3,986
General deposits	908,711
Other liabilities	702,290
Total	$6,366,483
Profits during year	1,008,979
Interest credited, year	22,929
Expenses, year	508,809
Dividends declared	200,000
Deposits with interest	1,317,206
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 5

Union Trust Company, (Manhattan.)

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$2,157,516
Stock investments, (market value)	7,281,079
Loaned on collaterals	26,938,162
Loaned on personal securities	497,083
Real estate, (estimated value)	1,900,000
Cash on hand and deposit	4,327,861
Overdrafts	93
Other assets	480,114
Total	$43,581,908

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Surplus fund	5,392,685
Deposits in trust	36,747,660
Other liabilities	441,563
Total	$43,581,908
Profits during year	1,326,448
Interest credited, year	622,305
Expenses, year	206,175
Dividends declared	320,000
Deposits with interest	35,084,677
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 4

United States Mortgage and Trust Company, (Manhattan.)

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$6,080,014
Stock investments, (market value)	3,343,974
Loaned on collaterals	4,468,713
Loaned on personal securities	52,515
Real estate, (estimated value)	214,000
Cash on hand and deposit	1,312,974
Overdrafts	*497,400
Other assets	237,891
Total	$16,207,481

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	2,000,000
Surplus fund	1,250,000
Undivided profits	143,158
Deposits in trust	1,128,784
General deposits	6,155,287
Other liabilities	5,530,252
Total	$16,207,481
Profits during year	949,233
Interest credited, year	208,325
Expenses, year	116,737
Dividends declared	120,000
Deposits with interest	6,680,350
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 4

*Foreign department.

United States Trust Company, (Manhattan.)

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$4,884,583
Stock investments, (market value)	13,929,766
Loaned on collaterals	20,886,512
Loaned on personal securities	11,629,999
Real estate, (estimated value)	1,000,000
Cash on hand and deposit	2,941,838
Other assets	749,400
Total	$56,002,098

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,000,000
Surplus fund	9,846,452
Undivided profits	362,900
Deposits in trust and general deposits	42,875,335
Other liabilities	917,411
Total	$56,002,098
Profits during year	2,263,489
Interest credited, year	918,547
Expenses, year	132,158
Dividends declared	800,000
Deposits with interest	41,948,265
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 3

Washington Trust Company, (Manhattan.)

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$151,100
Stock investments, (market value)	1,037,680
Loaned on collaterals	3,813,690
Loaned on personal securities	106,350
Cash on hand and deposit	455,217
Other assets	41,064
Total	$5,605,011

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000
Surplus fund	500,000
Undivided profits	63,062
Deposits in trust	4,526,092
General deposits	15,857
Total	$5,605,011
Profits during year	223,166
Interest credited, year	95,323
Expenses, year	33,437
Dividends declared	35,000
Deposits, with interest	4,410,957
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 3

ROSNER WAS MUCH MARRIED.

Took Money from Wife No. 3 to Send for No. 1 in Austria—Telltale Letter Ruined Him.

Pincus Rosner, a short, thick-set capmaker, and bridegroom of two weeks, has got himself into a peck of trouble in consequence of his leaving a letter where his last wife, No. 3, found it. It was written to wife No. 1, in Austria, and now he is languishing in Essex Market prison, and wife No. 2 will probably appear in court this morning to testify against the gay deceiver.

Rosner secured the services of a shatchen some time ago, and told him he wanted a young wife who had some money. He was not very particular about good looks, but she must be a good worker and able to earn money.

"I've got just the girl you want," said the shatchen. "She is not bad looking either, although she's a little deaf, but she earns $12 a week."

"So much the better," remarked Rosner. "She won't be able to hear all that is said."

The shatchen introduced him to Annie Washbaum, a white-coat operator who lived with her father and stepmother and brother at 201 Eldridge Street.

Annie was willing to marry Rosner, and her parents gave their consent. When he learned that she had some $200 saved up in bank he stopped working at his trade and asked her for $50 to buy the wedding outfit. She drew the amount and gave it to him, and he secured a couple of small rooms at 19 Chrystie Street. Two weeks ago the couple were married, and Annie kept on working, earning $12 a week, while the husband celebrated his honeymoon in cafés and saloons.

On Wednesday morning Rosner told his new wife he wanted $80 with which to start in business. She demurred, then told him she would consult her parents. They advised an advance of only $40. Rosner strongly argued for the full amount, and finally Annie relented and drew the money.

While her husband was supposed to be purchasing his stock, his wife waited at home. The idea of going through her husband's pockets struck her. She was horrified to find a letter in a waistcoat pocket addressed to a woman in Austria as "My dear wife." The letter was dated Saturday last, and informed Wife No. 1 that he had got married again to a girl, but he did not like her at all, and wished he was with his old darling again. However, she had money in bank, and he wanted to get that. If No. 1 wanted to come to America he would be very glad to see her, or he would go over to her.

His new wife, he went on to say, was silly and could not make trouble, and he could get rid of her.

Annie at once hurried off to her parents, and the result was that her brother, Nathan, who has a wooden leg, accompanied her to her home and presently confronted Rosner. Nathan demanded the $80, but Rosner refused to give it up. Then Nathan trounced Rosner with his crutch, and Rosner, terror-stricken and aching sadly from the blows, tearfully gave up $50, all he had left.

Yesterday morning Nathan and the entire family called on Rosner and told him he was their prisoner.

"Oh, woe, I'm ruined!" shrieked Rosner, as he tried to dash out of the room, but Nathan again lifted his crutch with a warning. Then they made him undress and locked him in. Nathan and Annie hurried to the Essex Market Police Court, while the parents stood on guard outside the room.

After much trouble, during which it was learned that Rosner had another wife, No. 2, who has just returned from South Africa, he was locked up. Rosner declared that he was devorced from his first and second wives.

"I am ruined," he said, "but I will explain all."

There was much excitement in Chrystie Street yesterday and to-day. A large portion of the population will be in court to hear Rosner's examination.

POLICE BOARD APPOINTMENTS.

Gen. Rodenbough Made Superintendent of the Bureau of Elections.

At the meeting of the Police Board yesterday formerly Chief of the Bureau of Elections of New York City, was appointed Superintendent of the new Bureau of Elections afternoon Gen. T. F. Rodenbough, who tions at a salary of $6,000. George H. Russell was made Chief of the Brooklyn Bureau of Elections, and Charles A. Barnett, Jr., was appointed to a similar position in the Borough of the Bronx. James R. Rodman was made Chief Clerk in the Queens Bureau, and Charles A. Jones will occupy the same position in Richmond Borough.

Micheal R. Brennan was appointed Superintendent of the Police Telegraph Department, and was directed to prepare plans for extending the telegraph and telephone system to all the boroughs.

Edward H. Murphy was made Assistant Superintendent of the department, and Francis Mason was put in charge of the Brooklyn department.

New Ships for the International.

A report from Philadelphia yesterday said the International Navigation Company had placed an order with the Cramps for four large sixteen-knot steamers, to take the place of the vessels recently put on the Klondike trade. According to this report, four vessels now in the company's Red Star Line service between New York and Antwerp will be put upon the company's Philadelphia transatlantic service, and the new boats will run out of New York. At the office of the company it was said yesterday that the report was premature. No plans, it was said, had been made, but there was no doubt that new vessels would before long be laid down.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Good Business Continues in Properties of Moderate Value—Auction Room Dealings.

Bernard Mayhoff and William E. Vyse have sold, for Mitchell A. C. Levy, to John C. Tomlinson, at a reported price of $90,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 25.3 by 100, 45 West Fifty-seventh Street.

John Townsend has sold, to Morris Steinhardt, the plot northwest corner of Eightieth Street and West End Avenue, 100 by 102.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold, for Lowenfeld & Prager, to a builder for improvement, the three-story front and rear dwellings, 42, 42½, and 44 Gouverneur Street, 48 by 101.

Thomas P. Payne has sold, for Catharine Cooney, for $80,000, the five-story flat, 448 West Fortieth Street, 25 by 83 by 98.9.

Jackson & Stern have bought the four-story buildings, 53 and 55 Stanton Street, 45 by 75, and the old frame structure, 45 Ludlow Street, on a lot 25.3 by 76.

Eckel & Batterman have sold, for C. H. Bohlen, to K. Ranft, the four-story brick flat, 515 West One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, 25 by 95.

Sauer, Gross & Herbener have sold, through William P. Mangin, to a Mr. Sperling, the plot on the east side of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, 75 by 100.

William H. Picken has sold, to Henry Pinner, for about $25,000, the building, 502 West Ninety-eighth Street, 25 by 100.11.

James Walsh has sold, for George Coburn, for about $25,800, the five-story double flat, 267 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 25 by 100.

Horace S. Ely & Co., together with William A. White & Sons, have sold, for the estate of Augustus Whiting, the four and five story buildings, 124 Pearl Street, extending through to 88 Water Street, about 20 by 112.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Philip A. Smyth sold, in foreclosure, to Frank Quigley, for $1,350, the lot Intervale Avenue, west side, 68.9 feet north of Westchester Avenue, 25 by 100; also, in J. G. Wentz, for $1,300, the lot, Intervale Avenue, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 25 by 100; also, to J. G. Wentz, for $1,350, the lot, Intervale Avenue, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 25 by 100; also, to J. G. Wentz, for $2,700, the plot, Intervale Avenue, west side, 243.9 feet north of Westchester Avenue, 50 by 100.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to Charles Sellgman, for $9,000, the four-story brick dwelling, 345 East Forty-ninth Street, 18.9 by 100.5.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in partition, to Maud Frank, for $4,700, the three-story brick factory, 518 and 520 West Twenty-second Street, 50 by 98.8, leasehold; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, John A. Cisco Trustee, for $43,000, the five-story brick tenement, 584 Third Avenue, 29 by 100 and irregular; also, in foreclosure, to one of the defendants, Frank Koch, for $17,000, the five-story brick tenement, 239 East Ninety-third Street, 25 by 100.8.

To-day's Auction Sale.

The following sale at auction is down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Wilbur Larremore, referee, 2,434 Seventh Avenue, west side, 34.6 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 19.10 by 75, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $18,424.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, southwest corner of the Boulevard, for four five-story brick flats, with stores, George H. Jackson of 210 West Seventeenth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $117,000.

One Hundred and First Street, northeast corner of Fifth Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, with stores, William G. Webber of 52 West One Hundredth Street, owner; G. Fred Pelham, architect; cost, $100,000.

Seventy-seventh Street, northwest corner of Park Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, with store, 25 by 97.8, Isaac T. Meyer of 169 West Eighteth Street, owner; G. Fred Pelham, architect; cost, $50,000.

Eagle Avenue, west side, 350 feet south of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, for a three-story frame dwelling, 25 by 67, Angelo Mancello of 680 Eagle Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $3,000.

Alterations.

No. 360 West Forty-second Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, Mrs. L. Brenner, owner; George Keister of 140 West Thirty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $3,500.

No. 164 West Forty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling and restaurant, John O. Baker, Newark, N. J., owner; William Strom of 44 Broad Street, architect; cost, $35,000.

57 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a three-story brick and stone dwelling and office, David H. Scully of 149 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 42 Union Square, to a four-story and basement brick store and warerooms, Robert Tailer of 53 William Street, owner; Arthur V. O'Connor of 160 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $2,800.

No. 417 Sixth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling, with store, Samuel Marks, lessee; Michael Bernstain of 145 Centre Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 250 feet west of Lincoln Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling, Joseph Costa on 539 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, owner; Joseph E. Dobbs, architect; cost, $750.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Jan. 27.

ARCULARIUS PLACE, s s, 399.6 ft e of Gerard Av, 100x139x101.11x158.6; Cora F. Mann to Arthur G. Schlemmer..... $1

BROOK AV, e s, 75 ft s of 149th St, 25x100; Margaret T. Meagher to Andrew A. Smith..... 5,000

CANAL ST, 193 and 197, 25x75; Solomon Stone to Max Stone, ⅛ part..... 1

CHERRY ST, s s, 200 ft w of Jackson St, 25x92.7; Franz Jaeger to Margaret Jaeger..... 1

EMERSON ST, s w corner of Cooper St, 25x100; Mathew McQuade and wife to Mrs. Maria Wright..... 1

FOX ST, w s, 93.4 ft s of Intervale Av, runs w 341.11 ft n w to avenue x s w 25x s e 35x e 42.11 to street x n 25; William Busse to Elise Busse..... 1

GRANT AV, s w s, 198.11 ft s e of Middletown Road, 50x168.11x47x144.1; John W. Smartram, referee, to Margaret Plunkett..... 330

JEROME AV, s e s, 100 ft n of 167th St, 27.6x irregular; Thomas Rogers and others, trustees, to Edward C. Bohde..... 1,150

JEROME AV, s e s, 125 ft n of 167th St, 27.6x irregular; River Av, w s, 225 ft n of 167th St, 25x104.9 ft to Jerome Av, x 27.6x116.5, and other parcels; Thomas Rogers and others, trustees, &c., to Ida Jacobs..... 6,250

JEROME AV, s e s, 25

CIARAMELLO'S OWN STORY

Self-Confessed Murderer of Natalio Brogno Says He Committed the Crime for Revenge.

STABBED HIS VICTIM TWICE

Does Not Implicate His Cousin, Carbone, but the Confession Does Not Disprove the Evidence Against the Man Under Sentence of Death.

Alexander Ciaramello, the self-confessed murderer of Natallo Brogno, and for whose crime Angelo Carbone is under sentence of death, was brought into the Centre Street Police Court yesterday. He was arraigned on the charge of murder in the first degree. His face was haggard, and he looked as if he had spent many sleepless nights brooding over his crime. He is an old man—he says he is fifty-one—his hair is slightly touched with gray, and his face is marked with wrinkles. The proceedings in court occupied only a few minutes, and he was then remanded to the Tombs, to await further examination to-morrow.

The story which Ciaramello has told the police is as follows:

"I was arrested in Baltimore at 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning in Corcoran Alley, where I was in hiding with my friend, Giovanni Esposito. The detective told me he was going to arrest me on the charge of murdering Natallo Brogno.

"For some time Brogno and I had been angry with each other. He had paid attentions to my wife, and had dishonored my name and boasted of it. That was the cause. It was in July that I first had the trouble with him, and I was advised to go and get a warrant for his arrest. Later I saw my cousin, Carbone. I told him that I would kill Brogno. But Brogno was a very strong man, and I was always afraid to come face to face with him, and fight. I knew if I did he could get the best of me. Finally on a Sunday, Sept. 4, I met him, and we did have a fight. Sunday, a week later, Carbone and I were walking through Franklin Street. I stopped in at a saloon, and he walked along to Leonard Street. A few minutes later I followed him, and when I reached Leonard Street I saw my cousin lying on the ground, with Brogno standing over him. Brogno was about to strike him.

"I ran up to them, and as I was running my cousin arose, and ran to the other side of the street. I rushed at Brogno. I cared not what I did. I drew a knife, and stabbed him twice in the side. Then he cried out and ran away."

Ciaramello then told of going to Philadelphia, and of his wanderings until he was arrested, ending with the statement: "And now if I have to die, I will die like a man."

Chief McClusky said that it was the first time on record that an Italian in this country had confessed to murder. The case is remarkable in still another way, in that it is very unusual that an Italian murderer once out of the city and in the hands of his friends is ever captured. In this case it was Ciaramello's closest friends who gave the information that led to his arrest.

District Attorney Gardiner said yesterday that, although he had not made a close study of the case, he thought the evidence would show almost not only was Ciaramello guilty, but Carbone also. Carbone is still confident that he will be free.

NEW COMMISSARY GENERAL.

Col. S. T. Cushing to Succeed Gen. Bell —Promotions to Follow.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—It was officially announced at the War Department to-day that Col. Samuel T. Cushing, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, now on duty at the War Department, will be appointed Commissary General of Subsistence on the statutory retirement to-morrow of Brig. Gen. William H. Bell, and that Lieut. Benjamin K. West, Sixth Cavalry, stationed at Fort Myer, Va., will be appointed Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain, to fill a vacancy in the lowest grade of the department resulting from the promotions of Lieut. Col. William H. Nash to Colonel, Major Charles A. Woodruff to Lieutenant Colonel, and Capt. Edward E. Dravo to Major. Col. Cushing was born in Rhode Island, and was graduated from West Point in 1860. He served creditably throughout the war.

HEIR TO $400,000 DIED POOR.

Son of a Budapest Banker Lies in a Pauper's Grave in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—Edward Oheinstich, heir to 1,000,000 florins ($400,000) in Budapest, for whom the police have been searching, lies in a pauper's grave in the Potter's Field. While agents and lawyers were searching the world over for one of the heirs to the millions of Budapest's greatest banker, the object of their quest occupied a maniac's cell at the county asylum here.

To-day Attorney D. J. Waldman called at Detective Headquarters and told the story of Oheinstich's fate.

Mrs. Edward Oheinstich was considered one of the most beautiful women in Austro-Hungary when she married the son of the banker. She reigned the belle of society until rumors of her infidelity became current. When young Oheinstich learned the state of affairs he parted from his wife, and shortly after came to America, arriving in New York in October, 1896. He secured employment with A. H. Hoerman, a New York bond broker, and came on Chicago as the latter's agent. Oheinstich's peculiar actions attracted considerable attention at the Great Northern Hotel. On May 20, 1897, he was declared insane and committed to Dunning. He rarely could be prevailed upon to eat, and on Nov. 28 he died.

Oheinstich, Sr., was the owner of the largest bank in Budapest, and was worth 15,000,000 florins when he died. In his will he left 1,000,000 florins to Edward. He left a widow and three other children.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Western Union will hold its next meeting at St. Louis, instead of Louisville.

The Executive Committee of the National Association of Life Underwriters will meet at Indianapolis on Feb. 16 and 17.

The London management of the Equitable Life Assurance Society has been given to William Oates, late city manager of the Norwich Union Life.

The plant of the Bonneville Cement Company, formerly the Allen Cement Company, at Northampton County, Penn., was insured in the Manhattan Fire for $20,000. The loss will be adjusted by H. A. Landgraff & Co.

The United States Casualty Company will move its offices on May from the Syndicate Building to the new Washington Life Building, and the company's old offices will become the headquarters of the New York Law School on the same date.

The underwriters, composing the Mercantile and Guarantee Fire Association, met yesterday and adjourned until Monday, at which time consideration will be given to the resignation of P. B. Armstrong as one of the attorneys for the association.

The Fire Underwriters' Union met yesterday at the Downtown Association. After informal discussion, it was believed wise to postpone any action in regard to New Mexico, owing to the Davis-Sperry measure for the amendment of the deposit law of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory, which is now pending at Washington.

H. A. Landgraff & Co. will adjust the loss on the property belonging to the estate of Hugh N. Camp of New York, located at Allen Township, Northampton County, Penn. The insurance was distributed as follows: Northern of England, $1,000; Phoenix of Hartford, $2,500; Fire Association, $2,000; Phenix of Brooklyn, $2,000; Royal, $2,500; Caledonian, $2,500; North River, $2,000; American of Philadelphia, $5,000.

The Wisconsin Fire Insurance Company, organized chiefly by the Concordia, with $200,000 capital, has elected the following officers and Directors: President—H. A. Luedke; Vice President—John Schroeder; Secretary—Gustav Wollager; Treasurer—F. C. Pritzlaff; Directors—George Trentlage, J. H. Buening, J. C. Koch, C. H. Starke, Frank Wollager, Fred. Pritzlaff, Rudolph Nunnemacher, J. P. Kissinger, George P. Meyer, Frederick T. Goll, George Brunder, and William Kreckhefer.

A conference of managers was held yesterday to consider a proposition to reduce fire insurance rates in Texas to meet outside competition. It was decided that the Texas anti-trust law would operate against an agreement to reduce rates equally as well as against one to maintain or increase rates. Consequently no action was taken. President Charles Janvier of the Sun Mutual Fire Insurance Company of New Orleans, Milton Dorgan, the Atlanta manager of the Lancashire, and Clarence Low, the New Orleans agent of the Liverpool and London and Globe, were present.

DR. McVICKAR NOW A BISHOP.

Coadjutor for Rhode Island Raised to His New Office with Impressive Ceremonies in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—The Rev. Dr. William Neilson McVickar was to-day consecrated Bishop Coadjutor of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Rhode Island. The ceremonies, which took place in the Church of the Holy Trinity, of which Dr. McVickar has been the rector for twenty years, were attended by nearly all the Bishops of the Church in the United States and by many clergymen from this and other cities. The consecrating Bishop was the Right Rev. William Croswell Doane, Bishop of Albany, who was assisted by Bishop Henry C. Potter of New York and by Bishop Thomas A. Jagger of Southern Ohio.

The Bishop-elect was presented to the consecrating Bishops by Bishop Whitaker of Pennsylvania and Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts. The sermon was preached by Bishop Randolph of Virginia, and other Bishops who assisted in the ceremonies were Bishops Coleman of Delaware, Satterlee of Washington, Scarborough of New Jersey, Hare of South Dakota, and Wells of Spokane, Washington. The epistle was read by Bishop Coleman, and the reading of the Gospel was by Bishop Scarborough.

The sermon of Bishop Randolph was from Romans i., 1: "Paul, a servant of Jesus Christ."

Dr. McVickar will preach his farewell sermon at Holy Trinity on Sunday morning next. On Monday afternoon the new Bishop will be the guest at luncheon at the Hotel Walton of the clergy of this diocese, and in the evening of the same day a dinner will be given him at the Union League Club by prominent laymen.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

KANSAS PACIFIC SALE.

House Committee Agrees to Report the Fleming Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The House Committee on Pacific Railroads agreed to-day to report what is known as the Fleming resolution concerning the sale of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, with amendments embodying propositions made by Senator Thurston.

As reported, the resolution provides that the President in his discretion may protect the interests of the United States by bidding in the Kansas Pacific property to the full amount necessary to protect these interests, and any sums necessary to redeem paramount liens are made available out of money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. The Thurston provisions with modifications provide that after the Government acquisition of the Kansas Pacific, the President in his discretion may dispose of the property to the best advantage of the United States. Representative Maguire of California offered an amendment, which was defeated by a party vote, 6 to 5, that on a sale by the Government, the purchase price should be the amount of the present liens and claims of the Government, in addition to the first mortgage. Failing in this, Mr. Maguire secured the insertion of the words that the sale should be on the best advantage of the United States.

Boston Terminal Company.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—The Railroad Commissioners gave a hearing this morning on the petition of the Boston Terminal Company for authority to issue $3,000,000 additional terminal bonds. There was no opposition. The company already has issued $9,000,000 in bonds.

St. Paul Earnings.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—Gross earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul for the month of December were $2,817,080, an increase of $246,202 over the same month of last year.

MINSTREL SHOW AT MATTEAWAN

"Mickey" Sliney, the Murderer, Takes Part in the Cake Walk.

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., Jan. 27.—The annual minstrel performance given to the public by the talented inmates of the State Asylum for Criminal Insane, at this place, was held to-night in the theatre attached to the institution. A large, appreciative audience witnessed the entertainment, many being friends of the inmates, who came from various parts of the State to see the show.

Many of the noted criminals of the institution took part in the entertainment. The performance began with an overture by the asylum orchestra, composed mostly of patients, under the leadership of Prof. Fred Rothery, Jr. Promptly at 8 o'clock the curtain rose, the company singing the opening chorus, "Keep Away from That Window," in genuine negro minstrel style. The jokes cracked by the "end men" were all up-to-date, and the songs sung by the company were greatly appreciated by the audience.

The performance concluded with a rollicking farce entitled "Lucinda's Serenade," in which the entire company, including "Mickey" Sliney, the Cherry Hill murderer, took part in the cake walk.

New Haven Incendiary Sentenced.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 27.—Frederick Cook, who recently confessed that he set fire to the Tontine Hotel, in this city, Dec. 25, and implicated Capt. George Hodgdon in the crime, completed his testimony in the trial of the latter to-day. State's Attorney Williams then moved for the sentence of Cook, and asked that the minimum penalty be imposed. Judge Robaback granted the motion, and sentenced Cook to a term of seven years in the State Prison at Wethersfield. Hodgdon's trial is still in progress.

WINTER RESORTS.

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TRUST SALE OF
VALUABLE COTTON MILLS
Known as Tuscaloosa Mfg. Co., Village of Cottondale, Ala., included. Mill of 10,500 spindles, equipped for making plaids and coarse white goods; in running order; 1,790 acres of land, with coal mines. For particulars, address GEO. A. SEARCY, Assignee, Tuscaloosa Mfg. Co.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of Sohma Instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Cooks.

COOK or LAUNDRESS.—Competent cook, excellent laundress; day or week; housework in apartment; sleep home. Mrs. Nelson, 218 East 28th St.

COOK.—By first-class, experienced Swedish cook; understands all kinds of fancy cooking. 300 East 38th St., care of Nillson.

COOK—BUTLER.—By married couple; do entire work of small private family; highly recommended. Henry, 159 East 27th St., no cards.

COOK.—By first-class cook in hotel, club, or first-class boarding house; city or country. 216 West 36th St.; ring Cummins's bell.

COOK.—By a competent cook; best city reference; private family. 40 West 10th St.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—French; entire charge children; good teacher; best references. Mlle., 149 West 36th St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a first-class kitchenmaid; first-class city references. H., Box 252, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By Protestant woman as first-class laundress; thoroughly competent; good city reference. 226 West 27th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By thoroughly competent infant's nurse; take entire charge; best city references. Nurse, Box 254 Times Uptown Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in a private family; wages, $20; excellent city references. F., Box 251, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

JANITRESS.—By respectable widow, with daughter, as janitress; speaks German and English; references given. Mrs. A. Herzheimer, 258 West 124th St., top floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By first-class man; have three years' best references; no objection to furnace. Von Seelan, 203 East 33d St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a Swede in a private family; first-class references from very best families. E. Johnson, 428 4th Av.

Chefs.

CHEF.—Competent, sober, steady, obliging; wishes charge of kitchen; references. Leon, 168 8th Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER, 18 YEARS IN BUSINESS, PRACTical experience in all branches of horticulture and agriculture, married, desires position as manager or gardener of a gentleman's estate. Ed. Fischer, 5th Av., corner 65th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GARDENER.—Able to take full charge of garden, greenhouse, and everything about a place; Protestant; married; one child; can furnish good reference. Box 98, Irvington-on-Hudson.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—In private family; best reference. 540 West 47th St.

Miscellaneous.

JANITOR.—As janitor for office building; mechanic by trade; willing to do all kinds of work. S., Box 110, 1,269 Broadway.

PAINTER, &c.—To do painting, decorating, papering in all its branches at reasonable prices. Painter, 609 East 83d St.

UPHOLSTERER.—Will work for families at house on furniture, carpets, mattresses, slip covers, &c.; competent, quick, reliable; references. J. D., 205 East 48th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A tall, competent footman; personal reference required; send copy of reference, and state wages. A. Y., Box 291, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HAGEL, MINNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MINNA HAGEL, late of the City of New York, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Joseph Parker, Jr., their attorney, No. 97-103 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of February next.—Dated New York, the fifth day of July, 1897. OTTO W. HAGEL, OTTO W. UHLIG, CHARLES J. UHLIG, Executors. JOSEPH PARKER, Jr., Attorney for Executors, 97-103 Cedar Street, New York City. au6-law6mF

JETTER, GOTTLIEB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GOTTLIEB JETTER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Forster, Hotaling & Klenke, 207 East Fifty-fourth Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of March, 1898.—Dated New York, September, 1897.—EDWARD J. JETTER, ANNIE J. JETTER, Executors. FORSTER, HOTALING & KLENKE, Attorneys for Executors, 59 Wall Street, New York City. s3-law6mF

ROBERT, CHRISTOPHER R.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to JULIA ROBERT, Frederick Robert, Howell W. Robert, Christopher R. Corning, Hansen K. Corning, Sarah C. Galopin, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, JULIA ROBERT of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of November, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Christopher R. Robert, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the sixteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, at said county, the 19th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, [L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

B. AYMAR SANDS, Attorney for Proponent. ja21-law6wF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

JUDSON, SOPHRONIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHRONIA JUDSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 748 East 167th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of November, 1897. W. STEBBINS SMITH, Executor. n5-law6mF

RENAULT, CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE RENAULT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hotchkiss & Maddox, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of January, 1898. HENRIETTE RENAULT PICARIA, GEORGES RENAULT, Executors. HOTCHKISS & MADDOX, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. ja14-law6mF

WARNER, ARLON M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARLON M. WARNER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 52 Wall St., in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of September, 1897. WILLIAM P. CLARK, JOSEPH CONNER, Executors; ELIZABETH WARNER, Executrix. FORSTER & SPEIR, Attorneys for Executors, 52 Wall Street. s24-law6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

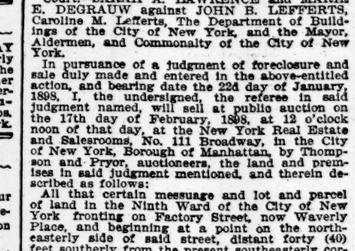
WAVERLY PLACE.—NEW YORK SUPREME Court.—SARAH A. LAWRENCE and MARIE E. DEGRAUW against JOHN B. LEFFERTS, Caroline M. Lefferts, The Department of Buildings of the City of New York, and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 22d day of January, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction on the 17th day of February, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the New York Real Estate and Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, by Thompson and Pryor, auctioneers, the land and premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain messuage and lot and parcel of land in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, fronting on Factory Street, now Waverly Place, and beginning at a point on the northeasterly side of said street, distant forty (40) feet southerly from the present southeasterly corner of Factory and Christopher Streets, running thence easterly and parallel with Christopher Street sixty (60) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Factory Street twenty (20) feet; thence westerly and parallel with Christopher Street sixty (60) feet to Factory Street; thence northerly along the line of Factory Street twenty (20) feet to the place of beginning. And also all that certain piece and parcel of land adjoining the last described piece and parcel, and on the easterly side thereof, beginning at the southeasterly corner thereof and running thence southerly along the rear line of the said last-described piece and parcel of land twenty (20) feet; thence easterly and parallel with Christopher Street thirteen (13) feet to land formerly of one Foley; thence southerly along said Foley's land and parallel with Factory Street twenty (20) feet to land of Peter Tebow; thence westerly along said Tebow's line and parallel with Christopher Street thirteen feet to the place of beginning. Subject, however, as to that part of the last-mentioned piece of land lying along and adjoining the said Foley's land and eight feet in breadth the whole length from the northerly to the southerly sides to a perpetual easement and right of the owners of the said lots of land adjoining the hereby granted premises on the northerly and southerly sides. Together with the free right of ingress and egress and of way to the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, in, over, and upon a lane or alley of eight feet in width extending from Christopher Street aforesaid to and over the said part of the said piece of land adjoining Foley's land, and to the southerly boundary of the piece or parcel of land hereby granted or intended so to be, said premises being now known by the street Number 157 Waverly Place. Being the same premises conveyed to Catherine A. Lefferts by William A. Boyd, referee, by deed dated November 9th, 1850, and recorded on the same day in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 1560 of Conveyances at Page 355.—Dated New York, January 25, 1898. A. H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

R. P. LEE, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 115 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge for which said premises are to be sold is $9,325, with interest from January 20th, 1898. The approximate amount of the unpaid taxes and water rents is $142.45, besides interest and costs of action. A. H. VANDERPOEL, Referee. ja26-2aw3wW&F&f.17

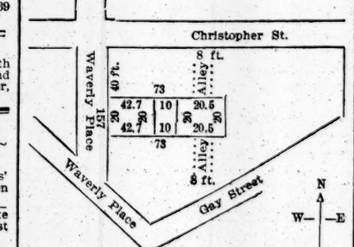
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against MORRIS WEISS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 5th day of January, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the first day of February, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street distant one hundred and eighty-five feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street with the easterly side of Fifth Avenue; thence running southwardly and parallel with Fifth Avenue, and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Thirty-second and One Hundred and Thirty-first Streets; thence running eastwardly along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence running northwardly, and again parallel with Fifth Avenue, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street; and thence running westwardly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 8th, 1898.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 52 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



No. 10 East 132d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $21,090.00, with interest thereon from December 30th 1897. The approximate amount of taxes, &c., now liens on said property are as follows: Water rent for 1897, $70.80; taxes for 1897, $273.00, and interest thereon.—Dated New York, January 8th, 1898.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee. ja10-2aw3wM&F&ja31

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against GEORGE D. WATSON and Edith G. Watson, his wife; Hubert Van Wagenen, Ferral C. Dininny, Jr., John D. Wing, J. Morgan Wing, and L. Stuart Wing, composing the firm of Wing & Evans; John A. H. Dressel, as assignee of Edward H. Watson and George D. Watson, for the benefit of creditors; Sarah A. Gould, Lizzie B. Doremus, Lottie A. Fried, George Watson, Edward A. Landon, the President, Directors, and company of the City Bank of New Haven; Joseph Halbmayr, Max Halbmayr, Emil Skova, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, October 28th, 1897.
WILSON M. POWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 29 Wall Street, cor. Broad Street, New York City.

To the defendants Joseph Halbmayr, Max Halbmayr, and Emil Skova: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Frederick Smyth, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 30th day of December, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House in the City of New York.

Dated New York, December 30th, 1897.
WILSON M. POWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 29 Wall Street, cor. Broad Street, New York City. d31-law6wF

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—Place of trial to be in the County of New York.—FREDERICK W. O. SCHMITZ, plaintiff, against BUNZO SUZUKI and FRANK IIDA, the Christian names Bunzo and Frank being fictitious, defendants' true Christian names being unknown to plaintiff, the defendants being co-partners in business at Yokohama, in the Empire of Japan, under the firm name and style of Suzuki and Iida, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York City, the 16th day of November, 1897.

ROBERTSONS & HARMON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Post Office address and office, No. 39 Park Place, New York City.

To the above-named defendants Suzuki and Iida: The foregoing summons is served upon you and each of you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of December, 1897, and on that day filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House in the City of New York.—Dated New York City, December 16th, 1897.

ROBERTSONS & HARMON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Post Office address and office, No. 82 Park Place, New York City.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—CHARLES ROBERTS, plaintiff, against MABEL M. ROBERTS, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. This is an action for a divorce.—Dated New York City, December 14th, 1897.

Yours, &c., SWAYNE & SWAYNE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

To the above-named defendant, Mabel M. Roberts: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Frederick Smyth, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 20th day of December, 1897, and filed December 21st, 1897, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House in the City of New York.—Dated New York, December 23d, 1897.

SWAYNE & SWAYNE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y. d24-law6wF&feb4

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To all persons interested in the estate of SAMUEL LEOPOLD, Simon Leopold, and Abraham Leopold, individually, and composing the firm of I. Leopold and Sons, assigned to Moses J. Strouck, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court, to be held in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the First day of February, 1898, at 10:30 A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Moses J. Strouck, as Assignee of the above-named Samuel Leopold, Simon Leopold, and Abraham Leopold, individually, and composing the firm of I. Leopold and Sons, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and why if no cause be shown, to attend the final settlement of the Assignee's account.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be hereunto [Seal.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said Court, this 16th day of December, 1897.

HENRY D. PEROY, Clerk.
DAVID B. CAHN, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, N. Y. City. d17-law6wF&ja28

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Havel, Tu., Feb. 8, 9 A M | Havel, Tu., Mch. 8, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., Feb. 22, 10 A M | Lahn, Tu., Mch. 22, 9 AM
Trave, Tu., Mch. 1, 9 AM | Trave, Tu., Mch. 29, 9 AM
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., Mch. 15, 9 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Express steamers from New York.
To Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.
†Kaiserin Maria Theresa, Feb. 26, 10 AM
*Normannia, Feb. 12, 10 AM | *Saale, Mch. 5, 10 AM
†Fulda, Feb. 19, 10 AM | †Werra, Mch. 12, 10 AM
Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
F. Bismarck, Feb. 26, 5 AM | Normannia, Mch. 24, 9 AM
Twin Screw Mail Service N. Y.-Hamburg direct.
Phoenicia, Jan. 29, 11 AM | Palatia, Feb. 12, 9 AM
First cab., $60 up; second class, $40; steerage, $34.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
NEW YORK.....Feb. 2 | NEW YORK....Feb. 23
PARIS.....Feb. 9 | PARIS.....March 2
ST. PAUL.....Feb. 16 | ST. PAUL.....March 9

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.
FRIESLAND....Feb. 2 | WESTERNLAND, Feb. 16
KENSINGTON....Feb. 9 | BERLIN.....Feb. 23
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

Cook's Tours.
Special Spring Parties by Mediterranean Route leave March 19 and 30. Later parties by other routes, covering all Europe. Everything First Class. Send for Illustrated Programme.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.

FRENCH LINE.
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, (FRANCE.)
Sailing every Saturday at

ELEVATED ROAD EXTENSION

The Letter of President Orr of the Rapid Transit Board to Mr. Gould.

FORMAL APPLICATIONS ASKED

The Willingness of the Commissioner to Grant Permission for Further Conveniences to the Traveling Public Is Expressed.

President Alexander E. Orr made public yesterday the reply he wrote on Wednesday for the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners to the letter of George J. Gould, President of the Manhattan Railway Company, which was submitted to the board on Monday. Mr. Orr, after stating that Mr. Gould's letter had been carefully considered by the board, says:

"This letter, in so far as it suggested a willingness on the part of your company to make certain extensions, and to make certain alterations in your present structure, was regarded as being merely tentative and designed to elicit some expression on the part of the board of its general views, and it was not believed to indicate any desire upon your part that, in advance of the presentation of more definite applications, the board should formally or finally determine its attitude regarding the exceedingly important questions suggested by you.

"The board was, however, of the opinion that certain of the extensions and alterations suggested by you, if properly worked out in detail, would prove of material advantage and convenience to the people of this city, and I was accordingly instructed to communicate with you, and to inform you in a general way of the impressions of the Commissioners, with the expectation that such a letter might cause the prompt presentation by you of definite and formal applications for certain of the extensions and alterations in question."

Propositions in Detail.

Mr. Orr then takes up the four propositions contained in Mr. Gould's letter, and deals with each separately, following closely the minute adopted by the board on Monday and published in full Tuesday. Of the proposition for "a line connecting the west side lines with the City Hall terminal of this company through Reade or Duane Street, or Canal and Centre Streets," which was a part of Mr. Gould's first proposition, Mr. Orr says:

"As to this proposition, the board thinks that it is forbidden by the statute under which it is constituted to authorize the construction of an elevated railroad across Broadway at any point south of Thirty-third Street, and that it would not, therefore, be profitable to consider this portion of the plans upon the merits. Personally, I regret this limitation upon the power of the board, and I think that my associates share my views on this subject."

Of the second proposition of Mr. Gould, which contemplates "an extension of the Sixth and Ninth Avenue lines through Fifty-third Street to Tenth Avenue, thence along Tenth Avenue and the Boulevard and Eleventh Avenue to Fort George," Mr. Orr says the board believes that an extension of the Manhattan's westerly lines, upon some suitable route, as far north as King's Bridge, would be of great service, but that the proposition is inadequate because it contemplates a line terminating at Fort George, and vague because it does not indicate the manner in which the company proposes to relieve the congestion of traffic which will necessarily follow the proposed extension. He adds:

Defacement of the Boulevard.

"As to the exact route proposed by you, the board doubts whether any benefit which the extension might confer upon the public would outweigh the injury which the building of an elevated railroad would inflict upon the city by the defacement of the Boulevard and the great damage to the property upon the route. The board will not, therefore, express even an informal opinion concerning this route until it shall have had a further opportunity to consider such arguments as may be made both for and against it. But the members of the board incline to the opinion that equally favorable results could be obtained so far as the transportation problem is concerned, and with far less injury to the public interests and the property rights of individuals, by the adoption of some route other than the one suggested by you. And the board will willingly consider any proposition which may be made by your company looking to the adoption of some alternative route."

Mr. Orr says the board regards in the most favorable light Mr. Gould's third proposition to build "an extension of the suburban line from Tremont Station through Fordham to Bedford Park," and that the fourth proposition, to construct "additional tracks and facilities to increase the ability of this company properly to accommodate the travelling public," is so indefinite that the board does not feel justified in expressing any present opinion concerning it. "But," he continues, "the Commissioners think that the placing of third, and in some cases of fourth, tracks upon portions of the present route of the Manhattan Railway is imperatively needed, and would inure to the benefit of the public by enabling the company to increase the carrying capacity and efficiency of its service."

Applications Invited.

For the board, Mr. Orr invites Mr. Gould, with the least possible delay, to present separate formal applications for such additional franchises and facilities as he may desire in behalf of the Manhattan Company and to state specifically the exact routes upon which it desires to erect extensions and the form of structure to be constructed upon each such route; what additional tracks it desires to erect upon streets and public places already occupied by its railroad; within what time it will construct such additional structures as may be specified and authorized by the board, and such further facts as may be pertinent to such applications.

Mr. Orr's letter concludes as follows:

"As I have already stated, this letter is necessarily unofficial, and quite largely tentative, but I am authorized to convey to your company the formal assurance of the Rapid Transit Board of its willingness to grant such reasonable applications of your company as will increase the comfort and convenience of the traveling public, subject, of course, to the conditions imposed by the statutes controlling the action of the board."

Mr. Gould was not in this city yesterday and has not yet received Mr. Orr's communication. General Manager Fransioli said yesterday that by April 1 at the latest all the cars of the Manhattan Railway Company would be lighted by gas. By May 1 he said he hoped to have trains running between One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and the City Hall direct.

THE LETTER CARRIERS' OFFER.

They Are Willing to Contribute to the Postal Deficiency Here.

The letter carriers attached to the New York Post Office waited with some anxiety the order from Assistant Postmaster General Heath yesterday to cut the force on account of lack of funds. It did not come, and the men are hopeful that Congress will pass the deficiency bill and leave the force as it is at present.

The men are ready, however, to meet the department more than half way, and also to protect the members of the Carriers' Association from being dismissed. Through local President Fitzgerald and National President Parsons, the association has offered, if the mail service must be curtailed, that each man shall contribute his share to make up the deficiency.

Several of the men, including Mr. Fitzgerald, called on Postmaster Van Cott during the day, but he had received no word from Washington. It is expected if the order comes to cut the force it will be to take effect on Feb. 1.

Postmaster Van Cott yesterday said: "I have every reason to believe the deficiency will be made up and the force left as it is. The matter as it stands involves about $24,000. It would be the policy of this office to reduce the force by dismissing the men getting about $1,000. About sixty men in all would be dismissed.

"In regard to the men offering to stand a share of the burden," continued Mr. Van Cott, "I don't believe there will be any use for them making the offer. It is my belief the department would reject it. In all probability the matter will be arranged satisfactorily."

LEGAL NOTES.

SON-IN-LAW CHARGED WITH FRAUD.—Christopher Johannes and Meta Johannes brought suit in the Kings County Supreme Court to set aside a deed made by them to Felix Martian, their son-in-law, for the expressed consideration of "one dollar and other considerations," upon the ground that through Martian's deception they signed the conveyance under the impression that it was his will. Several years after the marriage of Martian to the daughter of the plaintiffs she died intestate, without issue, and about one week after her burial the defendant procured the execution by her parents of a deed conveying to him this property in Brooklyn, of which she died seized. The trial court, upon sufficient evidence, adopted the defendant's contention that the plaintiffs executed the conveyance understandingly, in consideration of his agreement to make a will leaving all his property to them, and it appeared that at the time the deed was executed Martian actually made such a will, but that he took it, together with the deed, away with him. The Second Appellate Division recently held, on appeal, in an opinion by Judge Bradley, that the judgment entered in the defendant's favor should be so modified as to make the agreement upon which the court found that the conveyance was executed appear by the record; that that agreement, being sustained by an executed consideration, was effectual, so far as related to the estate which Martian might leave at his death, and that, upon his failure to leave such a will, specific performance of the agreement might be compelled by the plaintiffs.

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CONTEST OF FIREMEN OVER TAX MONEYS.—The Legislature, in 1890, enacted that the Exempt Firemen's Association of Long Island City should be entitled to receive all moneys collected from the tax on the receipts of foreign insurance companies in that city, one-half of such sum to be applied to the uses of the corporation and the other half to the benefit of sick and distressed members of the Volunteer Fire Department. Chapter 141 of the Laws of 1896 provided for the payment to the Trustees of an exempt firemen's benevolent fund "all moneys which have been heretofore or which may be hereafter collected from the percentage or tax receipts of foreign insurance companies from premiums on insurance on property in Long Island City," under the Laws of 1886. In an action between these two firemen associations, the Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Cullen, reversing the judgment below, held that the laws referred to applied only to moneys then in the hands of city officials, and not to moneys already paid over to the Exempt Firemen's Association of Long Island City.

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DOG RUN OVER BY A TROLLEY CAR.—Frederick C. Dettmers recovered judgment in the County Court of Kings County, in his suit against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company to recover damages for the loss of his dog, which was run over and killed by one of the defendant's cars. The Second Appellate Division, in an opinion per curiam, has directed a reversal and new trial, holding that proof that, in some unexplained manner, the dog got under an electric car at about the middle of a block and was killed, while the car was running at an unusual rate of speed, was insufficient to charge the corporation operating the car with negligence. No one saw the dog until he was under the car. How he got there was not explained by any of the witnesses. The motorman said he was not upon the track in front of the car, and no one so testified.

***

RIGHT TO MAINTAIN WINDOWS IN PARTY WALL.—Alonzo E. De Baun and Stuart H. Moore severally acquired from a common grantor adjoining premises separated by a party wall, of which a portion furnished support for structures on both lots, while the remainder supported only the house of Moore, and contained windows overlooking De Baun's premises. In a suit brought by De Baun, in Kings County, to restrain Moore from maintaining openings, or windows, in this party wall, and to compel him to close the openings wherein the windows are by filling in the space with solid brick masonry, the Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Hatch, has affirmed the judgment below in favor of the defendant, holding that De Baun, who knew of the existence of the windows at the time he took title, cannot compel Moore to close the windows, unless their existence deprives him of the beneficial use of the wall to which he is entitled.

***

NO DAMAGES TO WIFE FOR ASSAULT.—Katie Abbe brought an action against her husband, Richard F. Abbe, to recover damages for an assault and battery committed upon her by him. The judgment of the County Court of Kings County in favor of the defendant has been affirmed by the Second Appellate Division, which held that a wife cannot sue her husband for an assault, as, in the contemplation of the law, husband and wife are one. "The claim which seeks to authorize the action," Justice Hatch said, "based upon the language 'for an injury arising out of the marital relation' must fail. In no sense does an assault and battery arise out of the marital relation. It is as violently opposed to such relation as is larceny to the eighth commandment."

A TRIAL ENDED BY DEATH.

It Had Previously Been Postponed to Permit a Juror to Attend His Brother's Wedding.

A suit, the trial of which was begun Monday before Justice McAdam, was brought by Charles F. Simonin, of Simonin & Simonin, contractors of Philadelphia, against Judah Hart, a contractor of 119 East Fifty-sixth Street, this city. Hart secured a contract several years ago to construct a plant for the removal and destruction of garbage in the City of New Orleans, and assigned the contract to the complainant. The latter claimed, through their attorneys, George Holt and Albert Stickney, that the work was finished in 1894, and sought to recover $12,000 balance due on $100,000, the amount to be paid for construction and for a $20,000 bonus, which it was alleged was to be paid if the plant was successful.

The defendant, through his attorney, David McClure, contended that many thousands of dollars had to be subsequently expended on the completion of the plant, which was abandoned as useless in 1896.

The lawyers had summed up Wednesday morning, and Judge McAdam was about to charge the jury at 1 o'clock, when David Lawton, one of the jurors stated that he was to act as best man at the marriage of his brother at 5 o'clock, and asked that the charge be postponed until the following morning. Justice McAdam consented and the case was postponed until yesterday morning. Juror Lawton attended the wedding supper at 9 o'clock. At that hour Mr. Hart, the defendant, died at his residence. When the case was called yesterday morning Lawyer McClure announced the death of his client, and the case was declared a mistrial.

Clearing House Building Election.

At a meeting yesterday of the Clearing House Building Company the following Directors, who are bank Presidents, were elected: George G. Williams of the Chemical National Bank, Frederick D. Tappen of the Gallatin National Bank, J. Edward Simmons of the Fourth National Bank, Edward H. Perkins, Jr., of the Importers and Traders' National Bank, and Dumont Clarke of the American Exchange National Bank.

Mr. Williams was elected President of the company, J. Edward Simmons Vice President, and William Sherer Secretary and Treasurer.

Reception by Macy's Employes.

Members of the Macy Mutual Aid Association, who are employes of R. H. Macy & Co., will give a reception this evening at the Grand Central Palace in aid of the association's Benefit Fund. Some of the best-known vaudeville performers in New York will entertain members and their guests. The association's membership has so increased over last year's that larger meeting quarters must now be sought.

To Open the Academy on Sundays.

At a special meeting of the Academicians, held in the council room of the National Academy of Design last night, it was voted to open the doors free to the public Sunday afternoons from 12 to 6 o'clock during the seventy-third exhibition, which is to be held from March 28 to May 14, 1898.

Must Wait for Their Salaries.

City employes on the monthly pay rolls, as well as on the weekly rolls, excepting those in the Street Cleaning Department, will have to wait until the middle of February for their January salaries because of the delay in passing upon the budgets.

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS

A Decision in the Discriminating Duty Cases Adverse to the Treasury Department.

SUCH DUTIES NOT REQUIRED

Interests Amounting to Millions of Dollars Affected—The Intent of a Provision of the New Tariff Construed.

A decision against the Treasury Department was rendered by the Customs Board of Classification yesterday regarding the construction of the much-discussed Section 22 of the new tariff, relating to discriminating duties. The board holds that such duties should not be levied, and in its review of the case the board declares that "the principle involved in the construction of this law is of great magnitude and affects vast interests relating to both the foreign and internal commerce of this country, amounting to millions of dollars."

Imediately after the passage of the present Tariff bill the attention of importers throughout the country, but especially in New York and New England, was drawn to this section, and fears were expressed that it involved a radical departure from the legislation of the last seventy years in regard to discriminating duties on goods arriving in vessels of foreign nations. The language of the "discriminating duty" section of the Tariff act is regarded as somewhat obscure by the Board of Classification. This section contains matter not appearing in former acts, and recent apprehension regarding the intent of the section arose, not only from the new matter inserted, which was supposed to cover goods imported through Canada, and to be, in effect, a blow at the Canadian Pacific Railway, but also because of the omission from the proviso of the words, "or any act of Congress." The most important act of Congress on this subject is Section 4,228 of the Revised Statutes, authorizing the President to suspend by proclamation the imposition of discriminating duties on the vessels of any nation which grants like privileges to our own ships. Inasmuch as several nations, notably Great Britain, enjoy exemption only by force of this section, and not by treaty, many merchants were alarmed lest it should be held that Section 4,228 was repealed by Section 22, and the exemption would no longer be accorded, and commerce be seriously disturbed thereby.

Early in August last Attorney General McKenna advised the Secretary of the Treasury that the discriminating duty should be levied on a lot of diamonds coming into the United States from Canada. On sept. 20 following, in a more elaborate opinion, he held that the duty did not apply to certain goods reaching this country via Vancouver, B. C., and thence by cars to Chicago, and he further held that it did not accrue upon an importation of ore from Chile in a British vessel at Philadelphia.

Protests from importers involving like questions came up recently before the Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers, which is, in fact, the customs court for the entire Nation. These questions were argued with care by eminent counsel, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Hamlin of Boston appearing for the importers, and W. J. Gibson of New York, counsel for the Government before the board, and A. K. Tingle of Washington for the United States. The board consists of Judge H. M. Somerville, its Chairman and late Associate Justice of the Alabama Supreme Court; Charles H. Ham of Chicago, and George C. Tichenor of Iowa. The opinion, which is long and elaborate and favorable to the contention of the importers, is the work of Judge Somerville.

After stating that the board, being a judicial body, having like powers and responsibilities as the United States courts in customs cases, is not free to affirm pro forma the Collector's decision and throw on the courts the onus of deciding the case on its merits, the opinion reviews the history and intent of kindred legislation for the past century, and shows by the statements of the Chairmen of the respective Congress committees having the Tariff bill in charge that Congress intended to make no substantial change from its past policy regarding foreign shipping.

The changes actually made were designed, the board thinks, to prevent evasions of the law by vessels of nations which might at any time refuse to admit our vessels to their ports on the same terms as their own. Under the old law evasion was easy. Germany, for example, might have laid a discriminating duty on goods imported in American vessels; but, by shipping her own produce in German vessels to some Canadian port, and thence by rail across our border, she could continue to enjoy all the privileges of exemption now accorded her, because the German ships would not need to enter our ports. Against such a practice as this Section 22 is meant to guard, in the judgment of the board.

The board admits the difficulty of construing the section, but holds that, by a well-known rule, the benefit of any doubt in the construction of a taxing statute should be given to the one taxed rather than to the Government laying the tax.

There is reason to believe that the Secretary of the Treasury will not appeal from the board's decision.

The hearing of testimony in the tobacco classification dispute before General Appraiser George H. Sharpe was continued yesterday. In this case the E. H. Gato Cigar Company protests against the action of the customs authorities in assessing duty on thirty-one bales of tobacco as wrapper leaf at $1.85 a pound, when the tobacco was entered as filler tobacco, on which there is a duty of only 35 cents a pound. Edward Manrara, a manufacturer of cigars at Tampa, Fla., took the witness stand in behalf of the importer, but his testimony was not wholly in the importer's favor. He swore that sixteen of the bales in dispute contained more than 15 per cent. of wrapper leaf. The remaining fifteen bales, he said, contained mostly filler tobacco. The decision of the Board of Customs will be rendered within a week or two.

THREE MEN FALL SIX STORIES.

One Lost His Balance, and His Fall Caused that of the Others.

Three men employed on the twenty-three story building in course of erection at 578 Broadway fell six stories, from the fourth floor to the sub-cellar, yesterday morning and received what are thought to be fatal injuries. The men are George McNamara, twenty-seven years old, of 908 Columbine Street; John Hammond, thirty-eight years old, of 991 Columbus Avenue, and Michael Seaman, fifty-nine years old, of 104 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street. They had worked all night. The first two named, who are plasterers, were working on the fourth floor, erecting a scaffold across the elevator shaft, and Seaman, who is a laborer, was on the fifth floor, assisting them.

Suddenly Seaman, while handing them some wooden horses with which to construct a platform, lost his balance and fell to the partly built scaffold on which McNamara and Hammond were standing. His weight broke some of the joists, and the three men were precipitated to the sub-cellar. They were taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where they lie, in a critical condition, suffering from internal injuries.

MUTUAL RESERVE'S STATEMENT.

The President's Address Tells of a Year of Prosperous Business.

One of the most encouraging of the annual statements issued by insurance companies this year is that of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, which appears in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning. Although this is a young company it is one of the most prosperous ones. The statement consists of a résumé of the official address of the President, Frederick A. Burnham, to the members yesterday afternoon. It shows that the total income of the company last year amounted to $6,081,309.87, an increase of over half a million in two years. The payments to policy holders last year amounted to over $4,000,000, an increase over last year of $173,278.02. Similar progress is noted in the record of business received. The business submitted from the agency force during 1897 exceeded that received from the same source in 1896, it amounting to $71,525,755. A somewhat larger percentage of rejection, postponements, and cases held under investigation is, however, shown this year than before, but the business actually written shows the large sum of $56,234,785, of which nearly ninety-two per cent. is on the new five year combination option plan, thus giving a much larger premium revenue for the future than the business actually written in any previous year in the association's history.

Stern Bros

will offer to-day, in their

Shoe Dep't

450 prs. Ladies' Patent Leather, also Glazed Kid Button Boots, $2.75

300 prs. Ladies' Dongola Button Boots, three different shape lasts, $3.50

In all Widths and Sizes

And direct attention to a complete assortment of

Ladies' Slippers and Dress Boots

West 23d St.

PROPOSED UNION OF ACTORS.

A Plan to Join the National Alliance of Stage Employes to Secure Protection.

A union of legitimate actors of the higher class, who are banding together, as they say, to protect themselves against unscrupulous managers, is proposed.

These actors are all, or nearly all, members of the Actors' Society of America, and it is this organization that has made application to the National Alliance of Stage Employes for a charter. The application has been sent to the Executive Committee of the alliance, and the charter will be granted. The National Alliance of Stage Employes is composed of scenic artists, stage carpenters, and other unions connected with the theatrical business.

There are 1,200 members in the Actors' Society, and all were asked to vote on the proposition whether it was advisable to join the alliance and affiliate with the trades unions or not. When the votes were counted recently it was found that 700 were in favor and 160 against the proposition.

The headquarters of the Actors' Society is at 1,432 Broadway. Its President is Joseph Wheelock, and the Secretary is P. J. Reynolds.

Mr. Reynolds yesterday said the members of the society had decided on this action because they were forced to it. Of course, he said, this was an experimental venture, but the condition of legitimate actors had so deteriorated that they found themselves obliged to ally themselves with other organizations.

Formerly, he said, the season lasted forty weeks, but now twenty-two weeks is the average. The actors have to rehearse for three or four weeks without pay, and they are required to buy their costumes.

When organized as a union the actors will ask the aid of other unions to pass a bill through the Legislature to give them a first lien on the box receipts, like the mechanics' lien law.

The Theatrical Protective Union of Stage Employes in this city is a member of the Central Labor Union, and when the actors get their charter they will be entitled to representation in that body. The Actors' Society was organized with the object of mutual protection, but the members say that they are not numerous enough to carry out their object. While many of their contracts, which are broken by unscrupulous managers, they say could be enforced, yet proceedings in court are so dilatory and expensive that they cannot afford that remedy. But with the strong trades unions to help them they can more easily bring the managers to terms, and also secure favorable legislation.

DEATH OF JOHN FRIEDRICH.

He Made Pipes in London, Paris, and New York—Was a Familiar East Side Figure.

John Friedrich, well known as a manufacturer of pipes, and a familiar figure of the lower east side, died at Bellevue Hospital early yesterday morning in his sixty-third year. A married daughter in Hackensack, N. J., and an adult son in Colorado survive him.

Mr. Friedrich a generation ago was known in civilized lands wherever a pipe was smoked. In Vienna, the city of his birth, he gained a cunningness of hand and freedom of design that would have been called artistic in other lines. John Friedrich, his father, and his grandfather, also John Friedrich, were pipemakers of note before him.

While a young man Mr. Friedrich went to London and established an extensive business. There his name as a maker of the finest meerschaum pipes was gained, and there he discovered and introduced the violet-wood pipe. Its discovery was somewhat of an accident. One Sunday he was visiting the bonded wine vaults under the Victoria Wharves, and while sampling the vintage he detected the peculiarly sweet odor of wood violets. Inquiry revealed that short blocks of a redolent wood, a species of acacia, that grows in Australia, were scattered around the cellar to hold the wine casks in position. They had been brought from Australia in ships, where they were used simply for stowing away articles of the cargo. Mr. Friedrich took a block of the wood and made of it a pipe that gave such a pleasant flavor to the tobacco that the demand for the article was great almost immediately.

From London Mr. Friedrich crossed to Paris, driven to a new field by losses resulting from speculation. A shop on the Passage Jouffray was set up by him, and was frequented by men of wealth and note, in search of his wares. Speculation also ruined him there. In the French capital he met the woman who became his wife. She was a singer of some note, and as the young manufacturer was a singer himself, an intimacy developed. He was also brother-in-law of Mme. Friedrich Materna, the noted Continental singer.

Mr. Friedrich came to this country some eighteen years ago. For seventeen years he maintained the little, sombre-front but neat-appearing shop at 359 Broome Street, with which his name was always associated on the east side.

One Monday morning in March, 1892, on arriving at his shop he found his entire stock gone. Thieves had looted the little establishment of pipes, material, and tools, to a value of nearly $5,000. Thomas Byrnes, then at the head of the detective department, took a personal interest in the case, and eventually nearly all the stolen property was recovered.

Two years ago the pipemaker's wife died. He then took a room at 21 Second Avenue, where he lived until his death. For several years he had not been in good health. Until five days ago he refused to relax his hard work, but disease then forced him to St. Francis's Hospital, on Fifth Street, from which he was removed to Bellevue. The son was present at his deathbed.

A CENTENARIAN SENTENCED.

Dr. Smith of Rahway Fined for Bathing Patients in a Brook.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 27.—Dr. Charles Smith of Rahway, who was tried and convicted at the December term of court for polluting the water of Lawrence Brook, was arraigned in the Middlesex County Court for sentence to-day. The water supply of New Brunswick is obtained from the brook. Dr. Smith believes that bathing of sick patients in the brook is an effective cure for disease. Dr. Smith says that he himself has bathed in the water, which has prolonged his life until he is now 120 years old.

Senator Foster Voorhees, who will be the Acting Governor of New Jersey, defended Dr. Smith at the trial, but he was convicted. Judge Strong imposed a fine of $75 and costs. A writ of error has been taken, and the case will be appealed.

All the bicycle laggards; those that didn't "toe our mark," no matter what the reason, are being punished to-day.

Breeches $3; coats $3.50—breeches without coats, coats without breeches, light and heavy weight—the complete suits were $13 to $18.

Some men prefer ork soles to rubbers.

What remain of our $7 cork sole shoes now go for $5.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT

The Society, at Its Annual Meeting, Starts a Fund for a New Home.

ABRAM S. HEWITT'S ADDRESS

This, He Says, Is the World's Greatest Century—The Tendency Is Toward Association, Which Will Cheapen Products and Increase Wages.

The annual meeting of the University Settlement Society and Woman's Auxiliary was held at Sherry's at 3:30 P. M. yesterday. Seth Low presided, and there was a large attendance of members of both organizations.

One of the objects of the meeting was the starting of a fund to build a new University Settlement house. Twenty-five thousand dollars is wanted, and more than $12,000 was subscribed at once. The rest will be raised, it was said, before Feb. 15. Ten thousand dollars was subscribed with this condition, and $2,000 was given outright.

Mr. Low read a letter from Treasurer James Speyer, who is now in Indianapolis, saying that for the first time the Settlement is ahead in a financial sense, having paid off all its dues and having a balance of $53.88. He also read a letter from Bishop Potter, who expressed his warm approval of the work of the society.

Stephen H. Olin, Chairman of the Council, read the report of the Woman's Auxiliary. Mrs. Edward Hewitt reported on the work of the Kindergarten, and James B. Reynolds, head worker, reported on the general work of the Settlement, Miss Buck spoke on her "Experiences in a Boys' School," and Mr. Esterbrook and Mr. Willard, two "residents" of the society talked of work among dispossessed tenants and "Work Among Boys."

The following were elected members of the Council until 1901: Stephen H. Olin, R. R. Bowker, Seymour L. Cromwell, Franklin H. Giddings, and Frank J. Goodnow, and Abbott Foster and Roland H. Lynde were elected members in the class of 1899.

Speech of Abram S. Hewitt.

Abram S. Hewitt made the principal speech of the meeting. He said that no one who believed in the principles that underlie the movement of the University Settlement could refuse to attend the meeting and do what he could for the cause at the request of President Low.

"Nothing has been said," he continued, "to remove from the minds of those who do not already understand what is behind this movement the vague notions that prevail as to what University Settlement is. Some college graduates do not know what it is, and I see that some men who have risen to high official position have no conception as to its scope and work. [Laughter.]

"The present has been the most remarkable century the world has ever seen in regard to the growth and increase of wealth. This development has been due to man's conquest of nature. The result is that man is now employing for his own use all the liberated forces of nature, and the rapid and vast accumulation of wealth has been far beyond the wildest dreams of the imagination.

"The idea at the bottom of this is the distribution of labor, which has enabled man to increase the product of human effort. It has differentiated the classes and the ownership of the wealth thus created.

"The close of the nineteenth century finds the world in an infinitely higher condition than at its beginning. There is more of everything that people want. There is a higher civilization, and more people are sharing its blessings."

What Arnold Toynbee Did.

He sketched the life of Arnold Toynbee, the originator of the work that Toynbee Hall is doing in London and that the University Settlement is doing here. Toynbee, he said, intended to devote himself to a military career, but his nervous organization was such that he had to abandon this purpose, and he decided to become a scholar. Studying and teaching political economy to young men who were to serve in India, he found that the principles of Adam Smith and John Stuart Mill did not apply to the conditions in that country. This led him to further investigation, and finally to a thorough study of the poorer classes, known as "the submerged tenth," in London.

"He saw there," continued Mr. Hewitt, "that the spiritual or emotional side of humanity must be developed—and I am glad to see here so many of that sex that represents all the traits which tend to lift human society. He came to the conclusion that if you would do any good to society you must improve the environment of the lower stratum. Feeding the hungry will not do it; clothing the naked will not do it; curing the sick will not do it. The sunshine of a common brotherhood and humanity must be distributed through their homes of suffering.

"Toynbee died at the age of thirty. He founded nothing, but told the world his message and died. Toynbee Hall was built upon his idea, to re-establish a sense of common brotherhood and common humanity. That also is the basis of the University Settlement—the idea that the rich are to put themselves in contact with the poor, the suffering, the abandoned.

Higher Wages and Lower Prices.

"Men who write the history of this century will record the development of one great principle. It is the principle of association. It is finding expression in every phase of human life and in all directions. People are protesting against it under the form of trusts, great corporations, aggregations of wealth; but all forms of it are tending one way, to the supplying of all human wants at less cost, and at the same time to the increase of wages. The nineteenth century has done what seemed impossible—it has cheapened the necessaries of life, and increased the wages of those who produced them.

"And yet in no other period has there been such a contrast of the rich and the poor. That a child can be born in the slums, live all its life in the slums, and die in the slums in our age would be a shock, I think, to the conscience of society. I do not believe that our society can long endure it. Whatever else is lost, the child must be given a chance." [Applause.]

Referring again to the advancement of the age, Mr. Hewitt said:

"Where was anything ever seen before like that magnificent declaration made by Great Britain, that no port should be closed to the commerce of the world. Not for herself alone, but for the benefit of all mankind, England announced that she was ready to go to war.

"I know the next century will be better than this, and that many of the evils that trouble us will have disappeared." [Applause.]

Dr. David H. Greer made a brief speech. He said, as he saw persons rising to go:

"I am the last speaker. I would go, too, if I could do what I wanted to." There was general laughter, and many took their seats again.

He said that "a mere dole or an alms is a form of charity that is fast disappearing, and God speed its departure."

Charles C. Beaman also made a short talk.

Special Bond Examiners Resign.

John Proctor Clarke and George E. Mott, the latter the law partner of ex-Controller Fitch, have offered to Corporation Counsel Whalen their resignations as members of the committee of three lawyers appointed to examine the bond issues. The remaining member of the committee is Judge Edward Browne, John C. Sheehan's law partner. The committee was appointed by Mr. Fitch while he was Controller, to examine as experts every bond issue to be assumed by the City of New York, to study the special law which authorized the issue, and to advise the Corporation Counsel and the Controller whether the bonds ought to be contested as illegal or otherwise defective. Their work of examination is not yet completed.

Henry Weil's Will Not Contested.

The will of the late Henry Weil was offered for probate before Surrogate Abbott yesterday. Contrary to expectations, there was no contest. Mr. Weil's estate was valued at more than $1,000,000. The property included the Mansion House and the Columbia Theatre. The estate will be divided between Mr. Weil's four daughters. It could not be learned on what grounds the will was to have been contested.

Steadily Increasing in Interest.

The New York Times Review of Books and Art

Features for

Saturday, January 29.

"QUO VADIS" AS HISTORY

HARRY THURSTON PECK, Professor of Latin in Columbia University, Points Out the Value of this Novel as a Correct Picture of Roman Life and Manners in Nero's Time.

Lord Houghton and d'Aumale

MRS. SHERWOOD'S Reminiscences of Dining with Them in Rome and London Many Years Ago.

London Literary Letter

William L. Alden's Bright and Timely Comments on Current Topics.

Authors at Home—XV.

Carl Schurz in East Sixty-fourth St.

Great Fortunes in Antiquity

How They were Acquired when there were no Railroads and How Lavishly they were Spent in Rome and Elsewhere.

Books for Children

Some of Those which Need Not Separate Children from their Parents—An Interesting List.

Joseph Arch

His Rise from an Agricultural Laborer to a Seat in Parliament and to Influence in English Public Life.

Across China to India

Prince Henri d'Orléans's Book Describing His Journey.

Books Worth Reading Again—II.

Walpole's "Life and Anecdotes of Charles James Fox."

Korea

Isabella Bird Bishop's Recent Travels in that Country, Now of New and Wide Interest.

An Old-Time Public Man

Charles Jared Ingersoll of Philadelphia and the Part He Took in the Events of an Important Period.

Carlyle and His Relatives

Reminiscences of a Minister Once Stationed Near Ecclefechan.

The Editorial Page

"American Readers and English Ones," and "'Literaturitis' as the Disease of Modern France" Will be the Topics Here Discussed.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA
in French, German, and Italian, under Direction of WALTER DAMROSCH and C. A. ELLIS.
Evening performances at 8 o'clock. Matinées at 2.
TO-NIGHT.....Barber of Seville
Mmes. Melba, (first appearance as Rosina in N. Y.,) Van Cauteren; MM. Saligmac, Campanari, Carbone, Boudouresque, Viviani. Conductor, Bimboni.
SAT. MAT., JAN. 29.....Tannhauser
Mmes. Gadski, Barna, Mattfeld; MM. Kraus, Fischer, Bispham, Van Hoose, Staudigl, Rains. Conductor, Damrosch.
REPERTOIRE NEXT WEEK. Sale now open.
MON. EVG., JAN. 31.....Faust
Mmes. Melba, Toronta, Van Cauteren; MM. Ibos, Boudouresque, Campanari, Viviani. Conductor, Damrosch.
WED. EVG., FEB. 2..Flying Dutchman
Mmes. Gadski, Mattfeld; MM. Bispham, Stehmann, Breuer, Van Hoose. Conductor, Damrosch.
NIBELUNGEN TRILOGY.
FRI. EVG., FEB. 4.....Die Walkure
Joint appearance Mme. Nordica and Mme. Gadski, Mmes. Staudigl, Toronta, Seygard, Van Cauteren, Mattfeld; MM. Kraus, Fischer, Rains. Conductor, Damrosch.
WED. EVG., FEB. 9.....Siegfried
FRI. EVG., FEB. 11.Gotterdammerung
SCALE OF PRICES—$1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $4.
SECOND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT
January 30th, at 8:15.
SOLOISTS: Mme. Melba (her only appearance in the Sunday Night Concerts,) Mlle. Toronta, Miss Geraldine Morgan; MM. Ibos, Staudigl, N. Y. Symphony Orchestra. Walter Damrosch, Conductor.
Popular Prices, 50 cts. to $1.50.
Seats on sale at Box Office, and also at Tyson's, principal hotels, and Rullman's, 111 Broadway.
STEINWAY PIANOS USED.

LA POUPEE
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and any permission granted by him for its production will be no authority for the performance of that operette, unless with the consent of H. LOWENFELD of London or MISS ELISABETH MARBURY of New York City.
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Attorneys, New York City.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1897—FIFTY-SIXTH SEASON—1898.
ANTON SEIDL.....CONDUCTOR
Fourth Public Rehearsal, Friday, Jan. 28, at 2 P.M.
Fourth Concert, Saturday, Jan. 29, at 8:15 P. M.
PROGRAMME:
Overture, "Manfred".....Schumann
Symphony, G minor.....Mozart
Concerto for Violoncello, in D.....Lalo
M. JEAN GERARDY.
Suite, No. 2, (Indian,) E minor..E. A. MacDowell
(First time by the Society.)
Box office open daily from 9 to 5. Seats, 75 cents to $2. Boxes, $12 and $15. General Admission, $1.
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

PLEASURE PALACE. CONTINUOUS Performances 1:30 to 11; 25c, 50c. 58th and 3d Av.
M. RUDINOFF, FILSON and ERROL, CHAS. B. WELLES in "Frederic Lemaitre," MEERS SISTERS, FRENCELLI and LEWIS, Fransioli Sisters, Howard and Bland, Hal Merrett, Grace Smith, Lincoln and Gillett, Mazier and Conly, The Review Four; others. Afts., 15c., 25c.

PROCTOR'S High Class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11 P. M. 25c., 50c.
NANCE O'NEIL AND McKEE RANKIN in "True to Life"; DEAN EDSALL and FRANK KEENAN, Comedy; LIVING PICTURES; FRANK LAWTON, Comedian; 40 other stars.

LYCEUM 4th Ave. & 23d St., 8:15 sharp. ....Daniel Frohman, Manager. Matinées Thursday & Sat'y, 2.
A NEW MODERN 5-ACT PLAY.
The Tree of Knowledge
SPECIAL MATINEE Tues., Feb. 8, of The Princess and the Butterfly, with Mr. Hackett.

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TO-NIGHT MIGNON.
Mats., 2. Wed., 25c; Sat., 25c., 50c. Evgs., 8:15.
Only three prices, 25, 50, 75c. All reserved.
Jan. 31—Castle Square Opera Co.—"Paul Jones."

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